

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

#### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

# EULENSTEIN'S GERMAN GRAMMAR

39. 149.

.

• •

# AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

#### LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN WERTHEIMER AND CO.
CIRCUS PLACE, PINSBURY CIRCUS.

#### AN EASY

### INTRODUCTION

TO THE

## GERMAN LANGUAGE;

#### CONTAINING

THE ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR—PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES—SELECT
READING LESSONS—A COLLECTION OF THE MOST NECESSARY
WORDS—A SERIES OF FAMILIAR SENTENCES (FOR
TRAVELLERS) — AND A COLLECTION OF
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE TEACHING.

BY

### CHARLES EULENSTEIN,

PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AT BATH.

#### LONDON:

C. & H. SENIOR, 49, PALL MALL.

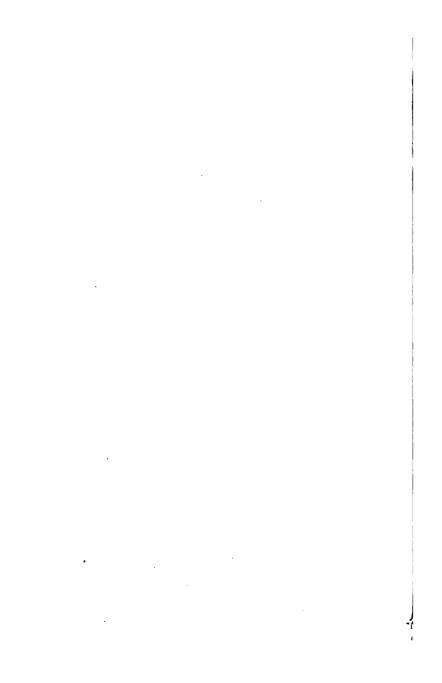
1839.

149.



#### CONTENTS.

	Page
Dedication—To my Pupils	vii
Preface	ix
The Elements of Grammar	1
Progressive Exercises	
Select Reading Lessons	81
A Collection of the Most Necessary Words	90
A Series of Familiar Sentences (for Travellers)	106
A Collection of Idiomatic Expressions	190



#### TO MY PUPILS.

Is it had not been for your exceeding kindness, and for the desire repeatedly expressed by many of you, that I should publish a German Grammar, the present volume would never have appeared. To whom then can I dedicate it with so much propriety as to yourselves? In doing this, I embrace, with pleasure, the opportunity afforded me of returning you my warmest and most sincere thanks for the great indulgence, attention, and encouragement with which you have been pleased to honour me during the ten years that I have taught amongst you, and for which I must ever remain deeply grateful.

C. EULENSTEIN.

Bath, 24, Charles Street, November, 1838.

*		
		I ·

#### PREFACE.

THE following pages were originally written by the author, for his own use in teaching his native language. The rapid progress made by many of his pupils, and the flattering approbation which they have been pleased to express of his system of teaching, have induced him to publish the present work. The object which he had in view, has not been to produce an elaborate treatise, but merely to furnish the teacher with a manual by which he might enable his pupils to read, speak, and write the German language, in the shortest possible time consistent with accuracy. For this reason he has given only such rules as are of real and practical utility, and he has accompanied these with examples consisting of words and sentences which occur in the daily intercourse of The author is, indeed, so much convinced of the utility of familiar sentences, that he ventures to look upon this part of his work as one of its most important points, and has, therefore, arranged all the exercises in a familiar style.

It is generally admitted, that persons who reside in a foreign country acquire the language quickly. Now, when we consider by what simple and easy means this is done, we may hope, in part at least, to accomplish the same end at home. Let us trace the steps of one who visits a foreign country for the purpose of acquiring the language, and we shall find that in his daily intercourse with the natives, the student acquires a certain number of expressions of frequent occurrence, and by hearing these phrases continually repeated, he gains confidence in speaking, and is thus soon able to express himself on familiar subjects. In visiting the theatre, it is not from works of the most elevated style that he derives the greatest benefit as regards the language; on the contrary, he profits chiefly by the smaller and more familiar pieces. Again, if he take up a newspaper, he does not begin with reading the leading articles of politics and science. but he endeavours to make out the news of the week and the smaller articles. Thus he goes on till he finds himself in possession of a variety of sentences and idioms of practical use; and if he then takes up a grammar, he finds many of the rules intelligible, because the examples referring to them have already become familiar to him.

The author of this work does not pretend to say that all these advantages may be obtained at home, but we ought not, on that account, to neglect incorporating the principle, so far as it is practicable, in our method of teaching.

The following work is an attempt to supply the teacher with materials necessary for such a purpose. The grammar contains only those rules which are most necessary, and of general application; and every rule is accompanied by a familiar example. The exercises are strictly progressive, and as they consist throughout of sentences of daily occurrence, they will be found particularly useful to those who wish to speak the German language. Every word when first used in the exercises, will be found explained at the foot.

The reading lessons have been carefully selected, and it will be useful to commit some of the poetical pieces to memory.

The exercises are followed by a vocabulary of the most necessary words, and if the student, in learning the vocabulary, will accustom himself to repeat ber, bie, bas, before each noun, according to its gender, he will find the association thus formed in his mind very valuable when he enters on the study of the declensions. This is one of the most difficult parts of German Grammar; for that reason the actual study of the declensions should be deferred till the pupil arrives at the exercises upon them.

The book concludes with a collection of select sentences and idioms, in German and English, which will be found particularly useful to travellers. They will also afford the teacher an opportunity of explaining to his pupils many peculiarities of the language, for which no precise rules can be given. It is also from these sentences that the scholar will best learn the exact use of the various tenses in German, by comparing them with those used in English.

As the author of these pages entertains the hope that this little work will be introduced into schools, he need scarcely add, that he has carefully avoide. expression which is in the least degree  $\epsilon$  for youth.

## **ELEMENTS**

OF

## GERMAN GRAMMAR.

#### § 1.—THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

				****	
Let	ters.	Names.	English.	Pronunciation.	$E_x$ amples.
U	a	ah	a li	ke a in part	aber, Aber.
			h as	s in English, but a	) ·
				∍ stronger at	Baum, balb, lieb,
				id of words	Dieb.
		_		lables	)
Page 🛬 🟣	* e.	٠ ,	<b>.</b>	efore a, o, u,	Caffee, Carl.
				before e, i, n	Gentner, Cicero.
- Kiz	رون. تعاد ا	-	, ~ .	English, but	1
		-		er at the end	}
				ables	J
				ke a in same, -	1
				: a  in  fare,	Chre, beten, leben,
				rence to be	geben.
			1	ر learned by practice	)
$\mathfrak{F}$	f	eff	f as	in English	fehlen, finben.
(S)	g	gey	g lil	$ke g in go, at the \gamma$	)
-	Ü	•		beginning of a	
				word, but at the	
				end or in the mid-	geben, Gott, gegen,
				dle of a word it	> wenig, zwingen,
					bringen.
				has a guttural	
				sound; after n it	
			]	has a nasal sound	}

will also afford the teacher an opportunity of explaining to his pupils many peculiarities of the language, for which no precise rules can be given. It is also from these sentences that the scholar will best learn the exact use of the various tenses in German, by comparing them with those used in English.

As the author of these pages entertains the hope

## ELEMENTS

OΨ

## GERMAN GRAMMAR.

### § 1.—THE ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION.

Let	ters.	Names.	Englis	
A	a	ah	a	like a in part aber, Aber.
B	b	bey	<b>b</b>	as in English, but a a little stronger at the end of words or syllables  Dieb.
હ	C	tsey	c	like k before a, o, u, \ Caffee, Cart. like ts before e, i, n \ Centner, Cicero.
D	b	dey	d	as in English, but stronger at the end of syllables
હ	e	ey	е .	either like a in same, or like a in fare, a difference to be learned by practice
$\mathfrak{F}$	f	eff	f	as in English , fehlen, finden.
\$	g	gey	<b>g</b>	like g in go, at the beginning of a word, but at the end or in the middle of a word it has a guttural sound; after n it has a nasal sound

Let	ters.	Names.	Engli	sh. Pronunciation. Examples.
Þ	ħ	hah	h	at the beginning of a word as in English; in the middle and at the end of a word, and after t, it is mute, but serves to lengthen the syllable
3	i	ee	i	like i in ill ich, mir, immer.
I	i	yot	j	like y in yes ja, Jahr.
R	ŧ	kah	k	as in English, but & Kirche, Kuche,
				never mute   Knabe.
E	t	ell	1	as in English Land, Luft.
M	m	em	m	" " " Mond, Mann.
$\mathfrak{N}$	n	en	n	", ", Racht, nein, nicht.
Ð	0	0	0	" " " Dhr, Ort, ohne.
P	p	peh	p	" " , Paar, Poft.
$\mathfrak{D}$	q	koo	q.	" " , Quaal, Quelle.
R	r	err	r	,, ,, Rose, reich, arm.
ල	ſŝ	ess	S	,, ,, Spiel, fuß, los, es,
				N.B. The small $\mathfrak s$ is used at the end of syllables.
X	<b>.t</b>	teh	t	as in English, but \ Tag, Troft,
				before ion like ts   Mation.
u	u	00	u	like oo in English . uhr, hund, und.
$\mathfrak{V}$	v	fow	V	like f in English Bater, Boget.
$\mathfrak{W}$	w	vay	w	like v in Virgil Wein, was.
X	ŗ	iks	x	as in English Alexander, Ferres.
Ŋ	ŋ	ipsilon	y	like y in syllable Sylbe.
3	ð	tsett	z	like ts zu, Zeit, Jahn.

## THE VOWELS ARE—a e i o u

#### THE DIPHTHONGS ARE-

rs.	Pronunciation.	Examples.
ä	as $a$ in $hare \dots \dots$	Bar, Rase.
ö	as eu in the French feu	. horen.
ü	as u in the French plus	. Thur, für.
au	as ou in house	Haus, aus.
ei } en }	like the English word eye	. Ei or Ey, Frenheit.
ai }	a little broader than ei.	
	like ee in meet	bie Biene.
eu	as oy in boy or oi in moist	heute, Leute.
äu	a little broader than eu	Bauser, Baume.
	ä ö ü au ei } en } ai } an }	ä as a in hare

#### THE COMPOUND CONSONANTS ARE-

- ch ... pronounced like k before a, o, r, s at the beginning of words, Christus, Chor, Fuchs; in all other cases it has a guttural sound, which must be learned from a native: Light, night, auch.
- fch... pronounced like the English sh. Schaaf, scheinen; but when the s belongs to the preceding syllable, it is printed small (6) and pronounced with it: ein bischen.
- ph ... as in English, Philosoph.
- & ... like ts but rather stronger: Muge.
- $\mathfrak{ff}$  (ss) used in the middle of words, and  $\mathfrak{g}$  at the end.
- d, ff, ll, mm, nn, pp, rr, ff, β, serve to shorten the syllables.

#### Exercises for Pronunciation.

Aal, Biene, Carl, Dach, Dieb, En, Gule, Fuchs, Gesicht, haus, Sanbe, ich, ja, Jahr, Rnabe, Licht, Mund, nein, Ochs, Pfund,

ragen, Omelle, Segen, Adne, ftechen, viel, wenig, wollen, Zimmer, 3-at, bente, morgen, morgen fruh, bie Radit, ber Blig.

# § 2. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

4 2.	THE D	EFINITE AR	Plural.
Mar. N. ter G. tes D. tem	Singular. Fem. bic ter ter ter	Neut. bas, the bes, of the bem, to the bas, the	For all three genders.  bie, the  ber, of the  ben, to the  bie, the.
A ME	•		DOTCE E

# 3. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

3. THE	2 INDELL	MILL	No Plural.
Mest. N. cin G. cines D. cines A. cines	Singular. Frm. eine einer einer einer	Neut. ein, a einet, of a einem, to a ein, a.	

## § 4. THE GENDERS.

## I.—MASCULINE.

- i Spirit names of men.
- Names of winds, seasons, months, and days of the <u>ታ</u> 2000
  - lume white in each ling. Ż

### IL—FEMININE.

- Physic marie of women.
- A weather warms relating to women; except, bas hard for it were immer but Milden bas Fraulein.
  - Bann names et rivers; die Donau, bie Elbe, bie Befer.
  - Laure entang in ei er beit ein teit, schaft, ung, ur.

## III. —NEUTER.

subabel to the in sures is 189

- 2. All diminutives.
- 3. All infinitives employed as substantives.
- 4. Names of metals; except, ber Stahl, ber Jink, ber Tomback.
- 5. Names of countries, towns, villages; except, bie Schweiz, bie Turten, bie Ballachei.

Note.—In compound substantives the last fixes the gender.

As the above rules comprise only a small number of nouns, the gender of many can only be acquired by habit.

#### § 5. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The following table is compiled from Dr. Noehden's system of declensions. The whole plan of that learned grammarian, enables the student to decline every noun existing in the German language; but the rules are so complicated, and the exceptions so numerous, as to exhaust the most ardent zeal and perseverance. The author of the present little work has therefore bestowed much of his time in reducing these rules to the smallest possible number; this he has accomplished by excluding all observations which refer only to words of rare occurrence. By this method, the study of German declensions will be found to have been much facilitated. The following general rules will be found useful.

- 1. Nouns feminine always remain unaltered in the singular.
  - 2. The dative plural of all nouns ends in n.
- 3. Nouns masculine always form the gen. sing. in 6, e6, n, or en.
  - 4. Nouns neuter form theirs in 6 or es.
- 5. Masculines in  $\epsilon$  take an additional n in all cases, singular and plural.
  - 6. Feminines in e, add an n to all cases in the plural.

#### I. Feminines.

Singular.	Plu	ıral.	
N. —	N. n	e	en
G. —	G. n	e	en
D. —	D. n	en	en
A. —	А. п	e	en

This declension contains all feminines.

The singular remains unaltered through all its cases.

The plural takes n through all its cases when the singular ends in e, el, er.

Monosyllables ending in a consonant form their plural in e.\*

All nouns not comprised in the above two rules form their plural in en.

\* The following monosyllables, though ending in a consonant, are exceptions to the above rule, and make their plural in en.

bie Art	bie Scrift
Burg	Schulb
Cur	Spur
Form	That
Pflicht	uhr
Post	Wahl
Quaal	Zahi
Schlacht	Beit.
B. Mutter and	Nochter have i

N.B. Mutter and Tochter have in the plur. Mutter and Tochter.

#### II. MASCULINES & NEUTERS.

Singular.	Plural.
N. —	N. —
G. 8	G. —
D. —	D. n
A. —	A

This declension contains-

- 1. All masculines and neuters in el, en, er.
- 2. All diminutives in chen and lein.
  - 3. Neuters in e.

The following change their vowels a, o, u, into a, b, u.

ber	Upfel	ber Nagel
	Bruber	Pachter
	Garten	Schwager
	Graben	Vogel
	ber 9	Bater

The following take an n in the plural.

ав	Auge	bie	Augen
er	Baier		<b>Baiern</b>
	Bauer		Bauern
	Pantoffel		Pantoffeln
	Stachel		Stacheln
	Stiefel		Stiefeln
	Better		Bettern.

#### III. MASCULINES.

Singular.		Plural.		Singular.		Plural.		•	
N. —	-	N. en	n	N		N.	e	er	
G. en	n	G. en	n	G. es	8	G.	e	er	
D. en	n	D. en	n	D. e	_	D.	en	ern	
A. en	n	A. en	n	A. —	_	A.	e	er	

This declension contains—
1. All masculines in e and ft.

- 2. One neuter, herz, which makes herzens in the genitive.
- 3. Foreign words in ant, at, aft, ent, et, ift, it, with the accent on the last syllable: as, Aboocat, Klient, Chrift, Atheist.
- 4. The following masculines of different terminations:—

Architect	Graf	Philosoph
Barbar	Held	Pfalm .
Bår	perr	Stubent
Camerab	<b>Pirt</b>	Theolog
Fels	Menich	Thor
Pageftolz.	Narr	Tyrann

The following have ens in the genitive:—

ber Funte	Haufe
Friebe	Rarpfe
Fußtapfe	Name
Gebante	Same
Glaube	Wille

This declension contains all those masculines and neuters which are not included in the other declensions.

IV. MASCULINES & NEUTERS.

The e in the genitive and dative cases is sometimes omitted for the sake of euphony.

Most nouns take e in the plural, but the following is a list of those which form their plural in ex:—

Masculines — Gott, Geift, Leib, Mann, Ort, Balb, Burm.

Neuters — Amt, Augenlied, Bad, Bild, Blatt, Brett, Buch, Dach, Dorf, Ey, Faß, Feld, Glas, Glied, Grab, Gut, Haupt, Haus, Holz, Hospital, Huhn, Kalb, Kind, Kleid, Kraut, Baum, Licht, Lied, Loch, Neft, Rad, Regiment, Schild, Schloß, Schwert, Thal, Bolf, Beib.

N. B.—All those nouns which form their plural in er change their vowels in the plural. Many other nouns likewise change the vowels in the plural.

#### § 6. DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

Proper names may be declined with the definite article, in which case the noun remains unaltered.

When proper names are declined without the article, the names take 6, 66, or ens in the genitive, and n or en in the dative and accusative:—

N.	Friedrich	Marie	Franz
G.	Friedrichs	Mariens	Franzens

Names of towns are generally declined with s in the genitive, but that case is more frequently expressed by the preposition von: Example — bie Ginwohner von Paris, the inhabitants of Paris.

#### § 7. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives placed after the nouns are invariable as in English: Examples—

ber Bater ift gut, the father is good. bie Mutter ift gut, the mother is good.

Adjectives when used before nouns agree with them in gender, number, and case, and are declined after the following three forms:—

FIRST FORM,
With the Article Definite.

Singular.				Plural	
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For the three genders.	
N.	e	e	e	en	
G.	en	en	en	en	
D.	en	en	en	en	
A.	en	e	e	en	

This form is also used:—

1. After demonstrative pronouns: bieser and jener, &c.

- 2. After the interrogative pronoun: welcher, welche, welches.
- 3. After the indefinite pronouns: mancher, jeber.

SECOND FORM,
With the Article Indefinite

### With the Article Indefinite.

Singular.					
Fem.	Neut.				
e	es				
en	en				
en	en				
ĕ	es				
	Fem. e en en	Fem. Neut. e e6 en en en en			

This form is also used:-

- 1. After the definite numeral ein, eine, ein.
- 2. After the indefinite numeral fein, feine, fein.
- 3. After the possessive pronouns mein, bein, sein, unser, &c.
- 4. After the personal pronouns ich, bu, er, and the adverbs wenig and mehr.

THIRD FORM,
Without an Article.

:	Singular.	Plural.  For the three genders		
Masc. Fem.				
N. er	e	es	e	
G. es	er	eŝ	er	
D. em	er	em	en :	
A. en	e	es	e	

When adjectives are used as substantives they follow this form.

Note.—When several adjectives follow each other in the genitive or dative singular, or genitive plural, the first only takes es, em, er, and en; but this is done only for the sake of euphony, and many modern authors decline all the adjectives.

#### § 8. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding er or r to the positive, and the superlative by adding efte or fit with the article:

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
roth, red	röther, redder	ber, bie, bas, rothefte, the reddest
weise, wise	weiser, wiser	ber, bie, bas, meifefte, the wisest
schon, fine	schoner, finer	ber, bie, bas, schönfte, finest.

Some adjectives change the vowels a, o, u, into å, å, å, in the comparative and superlative.

- Note 1.—When the positive ends in el, en, er, it often loses the e before l, n, r, in the comparative: ebel, ebler.
- 2.—When different qualities of the same object are compared, the comparative is formed by mehr: Example, bie Mutter ift mehr sometiment, the mother is more weak than ill.
- 3.—The superlative is often followed by von or unter: Example, er ist ber tapserste von den (or unter den) Offizieren, he is the bravest of the officers.
- '4.—When the superlative is used adverbially it is usually formed with am: Example, ich trinke am liebsten Wasser, I like best to drink water.

The following adjectives and adverbs are irregularly formed.

beffer, better	ber beste, the best
eher, sooner	am ehesten, soonest
höher*, higher	ber hochste, the highest
tieber, rather, more willingly	am liebsten, most willingly
nåher, nearer	ber nåchste, the nearest
mehr, more	am meisten, the most
	ther, sooner höher*, higher lieber, rather, more willingly nåher, nearer

<sup>\*</sup> hod) also drops the c in the positive when e is added to it: Example, her hohe Berg, the high mountain.

#### § 9. THE NUMERALS.

#### I. THE CARDINAL NUMBERS.

0	Null	13	breizehn	70	fietzig
1	ein or eins	14	vierzehn	80	chzig
2	zwei or zwen	15	funfzehn	90	neunzig
3	brei	16	sechzehn	100	hunbert
4	vier	17	fiebzehn	101	hunbert unb
5	fůnf	18	adzehn		ein
6	<b>િલ્લો</b> ફ	19	neunzehn	1000	tausenb
7	sieben	20	zwanzig	10000	zehn tausenb
8	acht	21	ein und zwanzig	1000000	eine Million
9	neun	30	breißig	1838	ein taufenb
10	zehn	40	vierzig	d	icht hundert
11	elf or eilf	<b>50</b>	funfzig	1	ind acht und
12	zwolf	60	sedyzig	t	reißig.

Ein, eine, ein, is declined like the definite article, but when it is preceded by the article or a pronoun, it is declined like an adjective: Examples—Nom. ber Eine; Gen. bes Einen.

When Ein is used substantively without an article, it is declined like an adjective in the third form: Examples—einer, eine, eines; Einer ber Manner, one of the men.

Gins is indeclinable: Gs fotiagt eins, it strikes one (o'clock). 3mei and brei are declinable if they are not preceded by an article, and have in the genitive zweier and breier, and in the dative zweien and breien.

#### II. THE ORDINAL NUMBES.

1st	ber erfte	5th ber fünfte	9th ber neunte
2nd	,, zweite	6th " sechste	10th " zehnte
3rd	" britte	7th " fiebente	11th " elfte
4th	" vierte	8th " achte	12th " zwölfte

13th der breizehnte 16th der sechzehnte 19th der neunzehnte 14th "vierzehnte 17th "siebzehnte 20th "zwanzigste 15th "fünfzehnte 18th "achzehnte

The other cardinal numbers are formed by adding fit to the cardinals.

Note.—The ordinal numbers are adjectives, and are declined as such.

## III. PARTITIVE NUMBERS AND NUMBERS OF PROPORTION.

Half; anberthalb, one and a half; einmal, once; zweimal, twice; brittehalb, two and a half; viertehalb, three and a
half; ein paar, a couple or a few; ein Duzend, a dozen; einfach, simple; zweifach, twofold; erstens, firstly (in the first
place); zweitens, secondly.

In speaking of the hour, halb is put before the next number: Example—halb awen, half past one.

#### § 10. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

First Per	son.	Second Person.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. id), I	wir, we	N. bu, thou	ihr, you
G. meiner, of me	unser, of us	G. beiner, of thee	euer, of you
D. mir, to me	uns, to us	D. bir, to thee	euch, to you
A. mid), me	uné, us	A. bid, thee	euch, you

#### Third Person.

	Singular.		Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut. Fo	r the three genders.
N. er, he	fie, she	es, it	fie, they
G. feiner, of him	ihrer, of her	feiner, of it	ihrer, of them
D. ihm, to him	ihr, to her	ihm, to it	ihnen, to them
A. ihn, him	fie, she	es, it	fie, them

Note.—Sid is a reflective pronoun for the dative and accusative singular and plural: et liebt sid, he loves himself; sie lieben sid, they love one another; sie lobt sid, she praises herself. (See Reflective Verbs.)

#### § 11. MANNER OF ADDRESS IN GERMAN.

- a. The second person singular ou is used by near relations and very intimate friends of the same age. (N. B. A boy may be addressed thus by a stranger.)
- b. Er he, sie she, and ihr you, are used in addressing people of low rank.
- c. The third person plural Sie written with a capital S, is used in polite life, and is now become general; it ought to be used to every person, particularly to strangers.

In addressing a number of persons, it is more polite to use the word Sie.

Note.—Formerly 35x was more used in addressing persons, and in poetry and tragedies it is still much found.

#### § 12. CONJUNCTIVE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

	Singula	r.	Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut. `	For all three genders.
mein	meine	mein, my	meine, my
bein	beine	bein, thy	beine, thy
sein .	feine	fein, his	seine, his
ihr	ihre	ihr, her	ihre, her
unser	unsere	unser, our	unsere, our
euer	eure	euer, your	eure, your
ihr	ihre	ihr, their	ihre, their

When these pronouns stand before a noun, they are declined thus:---

S	ingular.		Plural.
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For all three genders.
N. mein	meine	mein	meine, my
G. meines	meiner	meines	meiner, of my
D. meinem	meiner	meinem	meinen, to my
A. meinen	meine	mein	meine, my

In the same manner are declined bein, fein, ihr, unfer, &c.

These pronouns may also be used as absolute pronouns in reference to a preceding substantive, in which case the nominative is meiner, meines, and the other cases remain as above.

Sometimes mein is used in reference to a substantive without any addition; this is done when simply a possession is implied: as, ber Garten ist mein. But when a comparison of possession is implied, the terminations er, e, and e6, are added: as, wessen Feber ist bieß? Es ist meine; whose pen is this? it is mine.

#### § 13. ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

#### With the Article Definite.

	Singular.	•
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. ber meinige	bie meinige	bas meinige, mine
G. bes meinigen	ber meinigen	bes meinigen, of mine
D. bem meinigen	ber meinigen	bem meinigen, to mine
A. ben meinigen	bie meinige	das meinige, mine

#### Plural

For all three genders.

N. die meinigen, mine

G. ber meinigen, of mine

D. ben meinigen, to mine

A. die meinigen, mine

In this manner are declined: ber beinige, thine; ber feinige, his; ber ihrige, hers; ber unfrige, ours; ber eurige, yours; ber ihrige, theirs.

Note .- Der meine is sometimes used instead of ber meinige.

Obs.—It has been stated that the third person plural is used as the polite form of address: this custom extends also to the possessive pronoun: dieß ift nicht mein haus, sondern das Ihrige, this is not my house, but yours.

#### § 14. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

		Singular.		Plural.
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For all three genders.
N.	biefer	biefe	biefes (or bief),* this	biese, these
G.	bieses	bieser	dieses, of this	bieser, of these
D.	biesem	biefer	biesem, to this	diesen, to these
A.	diesen	biese	dieses, this	biefe, these.

In this manner are declined:-

jener, jene, jenes, that. folder, folde, foldes, such.

#### § 15. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	Singula	r.	Plural.
A	lasc. Fem.	Neut.	For all three genders.
N. we	lder welche	welches	welche, who or which
G. we	ldjes weldje	r welches	welcher, of whom or which
D. we	lchem welche	r weldjem	welchen, to whom or which
A. w	lchen welche	: welches	welche, whom or which.

This pronoun is also used interrogatively.

Instead of welcher, welche, welches, and bieser, bieses, the definite article may be used, declined as follows:—

The neuter bieß (or bieß) is placed before and after verbs, without any distinction of gender or number: Example, bieß ist meine Tochter, this is my daughter; weffen Garten ist bieß? whose garden is this? Derjenige, biejenige, basjenige (declined like ber meinige), are used before relative pronouns: Example, berjenige, welcher es sagte, hat Recht, he who said it is in the right. Derselbe, the same, is also used like ber meinige: Example, Es ist bieselbe Dame, welche ich gestern sah, it is the same lady whom I saw yesterday.

Singular.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For all three genders.
N. ber	bie	bas	bie
G. beffen	beren	beffen	beren
D. bem	ber	bem	benen
A. ben	bie	bas	bie ·

Obs.—The genitive bessen is mostly preserred to welches: Example, hier ist ber Herr, bessen Haus Sie sahen," here is the gentleman whose house you saw.

#### § 16. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

N. Wer? who?	Was?
G. Wessen? whose?	von was? of what?
D. Wem? whom?	(wanting)
A. Men ? whom?	Mos 2 what ?

Note .- Instead of the genitive von was, wovon is often used: Example, wovon wollen Sie effen? of what will you eat?

Was für, means, what sort of: Example—Bas für ein Haus haben Sie, what sort of house have you? Was für Bücher sind das, what sort of books are those?

Reicher is placed before substantives, and also in reference to substantives; wer and was are used in reference to an indefinite person or object: Example—

bas Saus, weiches ich faufte, ift alt, the house which I bought, is old.

Wer hat das gesagt? who has said that? Ich weiß, wer es gesagt hat, I know who has said it.

<sup>\*</sup> Relative pronouns have the power of removing the verb to the end of the sentences.

#### § 17. AUXILIARY VERBS.

#### I. Haben, to have.

#### INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. haben, to have Pres. habend, having Pret. gehabt haben, to have had Past gehabt, had

#### INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Present.

ich habe, I have bu haft, thou hast er hat, he has wir haben, we have ihr habet, you have sie haben, they have th habe, I may have bu habeft, thou mayest have er habe, he may have wir haben, we may have thr habet, you may have fie haben, they may have

#### Imperfect.

ich hatte, I had bu hattest, thou hadst er hatte, he had wir hatten, we had ihr hattet, you had sie hatten, they had ich hatte, I might have bu hattest, thou mightst have er hatte, he might have wir hatten, we might have the hattet, you might have see hatten, they might have

#### Perfect.

id) habe gehabt, I have had (like the present tense) id have gehaut, I may have had (like the present tense)

#### Pluperfect.

ich hatte gehabt, I had had (like the imperfect) ich håtte gehabt, I might have had (like the imperfect)

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Future.

ich werbe haben, I shall have ich werbe haben, I shall have bu wirst haben, thou wilt have bu werbest haben, thou wilt have er wird haben, he will have er werde haben, he will have

wir werben haben wir werben haben ihr werbet haben fie werben haben fie werben haben

#### Second Future.

ich werbe gehabt haben, I shall have had (conjugated like the preceding)

#### CONDITIONAL.

ich würde haben, I should or I would have bu würdest haben, thou wouldst have er würde haben, he would have wir würden haben, we would have ihr würdet haben, you would have see würden haben, they would have

# SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich wurde gehabt haben, I should or would have had (conjugated like the preceding)

## IMPERATIVE.

Singular. Plural.
(no first person) Institute that the same have

habe, have habet, have (ye)
habe er, let him have haben Sie, have (or let them have)

# § 18.—II. Senn, to be.

Infinitive.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. senn, to be Pres. senn, being Pret. gemesen senn, to have been Past gemesen, been

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Present.

ich bin, I am bu bift, thou art er ift, he is wir finb, we are ihr fenb, you are fie finb, they are ich sen, I may be bu senst, thou mayst be er sen, he may be wir sensen, we may be ihr senset, you may be sie sensen, they may be

# Imperfect.

ich war, I was bu warst, thou wast er war, he was wir waren, we were ihr waret, you were se waren, they were ich ware, I might be bu warest, thou mightst be er ware, he might be wir waren, we might be ihr waren, you might be sie waren, they might be

# Perfect.

ich bin gewesen, I have been (like the present)

ich sen gewesen, I may have been (like the present)

# Pluperfect.

ich war gewesen, I had been

ich ware gewesen, I might have been

(like the imperfect)

(like the imperfect)

## Future.

ich werde senn, I shall be ich werde senn, I shall be du wirst senn, thou wilt be, &c. du werdest senn, thou wilt be, &c.

#### Second Future.

ich werbe gewesen sein, I shall have been (like the compound suture of haben)

#### CONDITIONAL.

# ich murbe fenn, I should or would be

#### SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich wurde gewesen senn, I should or would have been

#### IMPERATIVE.

Sing.

Plur.

(no first person)

laffet uns fenn, let us be

fen, be

fend, be (ye)

fen er, let him be

senn Sie, be (or let them be)

be so kind, fenn Sie fo gutia

## 6 19.—III. Merden, to become.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. werden, to become Pret. geworben senn, to have Past geworben, become

Pres. merbent, becoming

become

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

ich werde, I become bu wirst, thou becomest er mirb, he becomes mir merben, we become ihr werbet, you become sie werben, they become

id werbe, I may become bu werbest, thou mayst become er werbe, he may become wir werten, we may become ihr werbet, you may become fie werten, they may become

# Imperfect.

ich wurde (or warb), I became ich wurde, I might become

bu wurdest (or warbst) bu murbeft er mûrbe er wurde (or ward) mir murben mir murben ibr murbet ihr murbet fie murben fie wurben

#### SUBJUNCTIVE.

# Perfect.

id) bin geworben, I have beid) seworben, I may have become

# Pluperfect.

ich war geworben, I had beich ware geworben, I might have
come
become

## Future.

id) werbe werben, I shall be- id) werbe werben, I shall become

## Second Future.

ich werbe geworben senn, I shall ich werbe geworben senn, I shall have become have become

## CONDITIONAL.

ich murbe werben, I should become

# SECOND CONDITIONAL.

ich würde geworden senn, I should have become

## IMPERATIVE.

Sing.

Plur.

(no first person)

laffet uns werben, let us become

merbe (bu), become

werbet, become (ye)

werde (er), let him become we

merben Sie, let them become (or become)

Observation.—The past participle of this verb is geworden, when it expresses a state or action, and is not an auxiliary verb: Example—id; bin ein Raufmann geworden, I have become a merchant; but when werden is used as an auxiliary for the passive verb, the participle geworden is changed into worden: Example—id; bin gefragt worden, I have been asked.

# § 20. AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOODS.

Auxiliary verbs of moods are those which give certain modifications to a verb. They are:—

id mag, I may	id) foll, I shall
ich will, I will	id) muß, I must
id) fann, I can	ich laffe, I let
ich barf, I dare	

They are all irregular, and are perfect in their conjugation. As these verbs are much used in German, and are defective in English, a perfect acquaintance with their conjugation is important, but their exact meaning is best acquired by use. For this purpose the author has given copious examples in the exercises.

Obs.—The participle of these verbs is used only when it is not accompanied by another verb: Examples—ich habe nicht getonnt, I have not been able; er hat nicht gewollt, he did not wish (he would not); but when an infinitive precedes the participle of these verbs, the latter is also turned into an infinitive.\* The following examples will be found to illustrate this rule, and should be well studied:—

- id) habe nicht tommen tonnen I have not been able to come (not getonnt)
- ich habe ihn nicht sehen können. I have not been able to see him (not gekonnt)
- er hat es nicht glauben wollen he would not believe it (not gewollt)
- ich habe sie singen horen (not I have heard her sing aehort)
- id) habe sie kennen lernen (not I have become acquainted with gelernt) her

<sup>\*</sup> The verbs helfen, to help; heißen, to be called or bidden; horen, to hear; fehen, to see; lernen, to learn, have the same peculiarity.

# CONJUGATION OF THE PRECEDING VERBS.

§ 21.—I. Wollen, to be willing.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres. wollend Past, gewollt

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich will, I will ich wolle
bu willst bu wollest
er will er wolle
wir wollen wir wollen
ihr wollet ihr wollet
sie wollen sie wollen

Imperfect ich wollte
Perfect ich habe gewollt
Pluperfect ich hatte gewollt
1st Fut. ich werbe wollen
2nd Fut. ich werbe gewollt haben
1st Cond. ich würbe wollen
2nd Cond. ich würbe gewollt haben
No Imperative.

# § 22.—II. Mogen, to like.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres. mogend Past, gemocht

Indicative. Subjunctive.

# Present.

ich mag, I may ich möge bu magft bu mögeft er mag er möge wir mögen ihr möget ihr möget fie mögen fie mögen

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imperfect.

ich mochte

id modte

Perfect

ich habe gemocht

Pluperfect ich hatte gemocht 1st Fut. ich werbe mogen

2nd Fut. ich werbe gemocht haben

1st Cond. ich wurde mogen

2nd Cond. ich wurbe gemocht haben

No Imperative.

§ 23 .- III. Ronnen, to be able.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Bonnend

Past, getonnt

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

ich tann, I can

ich tonne, I may be able bu konneft

bu kannft er Kann wir konnen ibr fonnet fie konnen

wir können ibr konnet fie konnen

er tonne

Imperfect.

ich fonnte

id) konnte

Perfect ich habe gekonnt Pluperfect ich hatte gekonnt 1st Fut. ich werbe tonnen

2nd Fut. ich werbe gekonnt haben

1st Cond. ich murbe fonnen

2nd Cond. ich murbe gefonnt haben

No Imperative.

# § 24 .- IV. Durfen, to dare.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres. burfenb 1

Past geburft

INDICATIVE.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich barf, I dare ich bürfe bu barfit bu bürfeft er barf er bürfe mir bürfen mir bürfen ihr bürfet ihr bürfet fie bürfen fie bürfen

Imperfect.

ich burfte

ich burfte

Perfect ich habe gedurft
Pluperfect ich hatte gedurft
1st Fut. ich werde dürsen
2nd Fut. ich werde gedurft haben
1st Cond. ich würde deburft haben
2nd Cond. ich würde gedurft haben

No Imperative.

# § 25.—V. Sollen, to be obliged.

# PARTICIPLES.

Pres. follenb

Past gefollt

INDICATIVE.

Subjunctive.

Present.

ich foll, I shall
bu follst
bu follst
bu follet
bu follet
er foll
wir follen
ihr sollet (follt)
sie follen
sie follen

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imperfect.

ich follte

ich follte

Perfect id have gesollt Pluperfect id hatte gesollt

1st Fut. ich werbe sollen

2nd Fut. ich werbe gesollt haben

1st Cond. ich wurde sollen

2nd Cond. ich wurde gefollt haben

No Imperative.

§ 26.—VI. Muffen, to be obliged.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. muffenb

Past gemußt

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

ich muffe

er muffe

bu muffeft

Present. id muß, I must

ich muß, I must
bu mußt
er muß
wir muffen
ihr muffet
fie muffen

wir mussen ihr musset sie mussen

Imperfect.

ich mußte

ich müßte

Perfect ich habe gemußt
Pluperfect ich hatte gemußt
1st Fut. ich werde müssen
2nd Fut. ich werde gemußt haben
1st Cond. ich würde gemußt haben
2nd Cond. ich würde gemußt haben

No Imperative.

# § 27.—VII. Lassen, to let.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres. laffend		Past gelaffen
	INDICATIVE.	Subjunctive.
Present.	ich laffe, I let	ich lasse
	bu laffeft	bu laffeft
	er låßt	er lasse
	wir lassen	wir lassen
	ihr lasset	ihr lasset
	fie lassen	sie lassen
Imperf.	ich ließ	ich ließe

Perfect ich habe gelassen
Pluperfect ich hatte gelassen
1st Fut. ich werde lassen
2nd Fut. ich werde gelassen haben
1st Cond. ich würde lassen
2nd Cond. ich würde gelassen haben

IMPERAT. 2nd pers. laffe or laß

# § 28. REGULAR VERBS.

In German, as in English, there is but one regular conjugation, the endings of which will be seen in the following table:—

Indica	ATIVE.	Subjun	CTIVE.	IMPERAT.	Infinit.	PART.
Sing	ular.	Sing	ular.	Singular.		
Present. e ft, eft t	Imperf. te teft te	Present. e eft e	Imperf. ete eteft ete	(no first pers.)	en	Present.
Plu	ral.	Plu	ral.	Plural.		
en	ten	en	eten	en		ge—t ge—et
t, et	tet	et	etet	t, et		
en	ten	en	eten	en		

# § 29. Conjugation of the Regular Verb.

# Lieben, to love.

#### INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. lieben, to love
Pret.geliebt haben, to have loved

Pres. liebend, loving
Past geliebt or geliebt, loved

#### INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

ich liebe, I love bu liebest (or liebst), thou lovest ich liebe, I may love bu liebest, thou mayst love

er liebt, he loves wir lieben, we love ihr liebet, you love fie lieben, they love er liebe, he may love wir lieben, we may love ihr liebet, you may love fie lieben, they may love

# Imperfect.

ich liebte, I loved bu liebteft, thou lovedst er liebte, he loved mir liebten, we loved ihr liebtet, you loved fie liebten, they loved ich liebete, I might love bu liebetet, thou mightst love er liebete, he might love wir liebeten, we might love ihr liebetet, you might love ste liebeten, they might love

# Perfect.

ich have geliebt, I have loved ich have geliebt, I may have loved (like the auxiliary ich have)

# Pluperfect.

ich hatte geliebt, I had loved ich håtte geliebt, I might have loved (like ich hatte)

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

#### Future.

ich werbe lieben, I shall love bu wirst lieben, thou shalt love er wird lieben, he shall love wir werben lieben ibr werbet lieben

fie werben lieben

ich werbe lieben bu werbest lieben er werbe lieben wir werben lieben ihr werbet lieben sie werben lieben

#### Second Future.

ich wurde geliebt haben, I shall have been loved

#### CONDITIONAL.

ich würbe lieben, I should love bu würbest lieben er würbe lieben wir würben lieben ihr würbet lieben sie würben lieben

## SECOND CONDITIONAL.

id) wurde gestebt haben, I should have loved (conjugated like the first conditional)

#### IMPERATIVE.

(no first person) liebe (bu), love (thou) liebe er, let him love lasset uns lieben, let us live liebet (ihr), love (ye) lieben Sie, love (or let them love)

In this manner may be conjugated all active regular verbs ending in  $\mathfrak{en}$ .

Verbs whose infinitive ends in etn, or ern, are conjugated in the following form.

Infinitive.

## PARTICIPLES.

Pres. lådjend, smiling

Past gelachelt

Present.

ich lächte, I smile bu lächelft, thou smilest er lächelt, he smiles wir lächeln, we smile ihr lächelt, you smile fie lächeln, they smile

# Imperfect.

ich lächelte, 1 smiled

(the other tenses are formed like lieben)

§ 30. On the Formation of the Participles.

The present participle is formed by adding to the infinitive the letter b.

The past participle is formed by prefixing ge, and by changing the en or n of the infinitive into et or t; but verbs ending in ieren, and also the inseparable compound verbs, do not take the augment ge, as will be seen by the following examples:—

Infinitives.	PAST PARTICIPLES.
loben, to praise	gelobt, or gelobet
beten, to pray	gebetet
hindern, to hinder .	gehinbert
regieren, to reign	regiert
entsagen, to renounce	entfagt
betlagen, to deplore	beklagt
The last two verbs are incons	reble compound verbs and the

The last two verbs are inseparable compound verbs, and they will be found explained in their proper places (§ 35).

<sup>\*</sup> The augmented ge is also omitted in verbs whose infinitive has already the prefix ge: as, geloben, participle gelobt; gebühren, participle gebührt.

# § 31. Conjugation of the Passive Verb. Geliebt werden, to be loved.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. geliebt werben, to be loved (no Present)

Pret. geliebt worben seyn, to have Past, geliebt, loved (this is also the participle of the active verb)

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

## Present.

ich werbe geliebt, I am loved ich werbe geliebt, I may be loved (conjugated like ich werbe) (conjugated like ich werbe)

Imperfect.

ich wurde geliebt (or ward ge= ich wurde geliebt, I might be liebt), I was loved loved

# Perfect.

ich bin geliebt worben, I have ich sen geliebt worben, I may been loved have been loved

# Pluperfect.

id) war geliebt worben, I had id) ware geliebt worben, I might been loved have been loved

#### Future.

ich werbe geliebt werben, I shall be loved

Second Future.

ich werbe geliebt worden senn, I shall have been loved

#### CONDITIONAL.

ich murbe geliebt werben, I should be loved

## SECOND CONDITIONAL.

id) whithe geliebt worden senn, I should have been loved Note. It will be seen that the participle geworden, when it is used to conjugate the passive verb, is changed into worden. This is done to avoid the recurrence of the syllable ge.

# § 32. NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter or intransitive verbs expressing an activity or power or a continuous state; such as—to eat, to feel, to live, are conjugated like active verbs; but those which express a change from one state to another, such as, wadjen, to grow; laufen, to run; fallen, to fall; genesen, to recover; sterben, to die—form their compound tenses with seyn: Examples:—

Action or continuous state.

Change from one state to another.

ich have geschlasen, I have slept ich bin eingeschlasen, I have fallen asleep

ich have gegessen, I have eaten ich bin gesausen, I have run

er hat sehr lange geseht, he has lived very long bie sind zu spät gekommen, you have come too late

## § 33. REFLECTIVE VERBS.

When a verb is used in a reflective sense, the pronouns mid, bid, tid, tid, une, eud, are added: Example:—

Infinitive sid loben, to praise oneself

Ind. Present ich lobe mich, I praise myself
bu lobst bich, thou praisest thyself
er lobt sich, he praises himself
wir loben une, we praise ourselves
ihr lobet euch, you praise yourself

fie loben sich, they praise themselves

Imperfect ich lobte mich, I praised myself

Perfect ich habe mich getobt, I have praised myself

Pluperfect ich hatte mich gelobt, I had praised myself lst Put. ich werbe mich loben, I shall praise myself

1st Fut. ich werbe mich toben, I shall praise myself
2nd Fut. ich werbe mich gefoht haben, I shall have praised myse

2nd Fut. ich werbe mich getobt haben, I shall have praised myself let Cond. ich wurde mich toben, I should praise myself

2nd Cond. ich wurde mich gelobt haben, I should have praised myself

## § 34. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

These are verbs which are used in the third person singular only, and are conjugated with the auxiliary verb haben.

## Examples.

es regnet, it rains	es wunbert mich, I wonder
es schneit, it snows	es traumte mir, I dreamed
es friert, it freezes	es schick sich, it is becoming
es thauet, it thaws	es gelustet mid), I covet
es bonnert, it thunders	es friert mich, I am chilled
es blist, it lightens	es årgert mich, I am vexed
es hagelt, it hails	es giebt, there is (there are)

- es giebt nur einen Gott, there is only one God
- es giebt viele Maler in London, there are many painters in London
- es giebt viel Gelb in England, there is much money in England

# § 35. COMPOUND VERBS

Are formed by separable or inseparable particles or prepositions. The following are inseparable from the verbs:—

be	er	ver
emp	hinter	wider
ent	miß	zer

These prepositions and particles are unaccented, and are never disjoined from the verb. The verbs formed with them, do not take the augment ge in the participle: as — ich habe den Brief empfangen, I have received the letter.

Note.—The following compound particles, although accented on one of their syllables, are also inseparable: beauf, beau, beau, verab, vernad, verun, verur: Example—beauftragen, to commission; participle, beauftragt.

§ 36.	The separable par	rticles and prep	ositions are :—
ab	ein	mit	<b>zu</b>
an	empor	nađ)	zurück
auf	fort	nieber .	zusammen
aus	her	um	<b>heim</b>
beŋ	hin	por	ов
bab	en los	weg	wieber*
bar			

All these prefixes, when separated from the verb, stand not only after the verb, but also after all words depending on the verb. The separation takes place in the Imperative, the Present and Imperfect, unless the sentence commences with a pronoun or a conjunction, which removes the verb to the end. The augmentative ge in the Past Participle, and the preposition zu (if the Infinitive requires it), take place between the prefix and the verb: as, absorbing to copy; abzuschreiben, abgeschreiben.

The following examples will illustrate these few rules.

Infinitive abidreiben, to copy

Present ich schreibe ab

Imperf. ich schrieb ab

Perfect ich habe abgeschrieben

Future ich werde abschreiben

2nd Fut. ich werbe abgeschrieben haben

Imperat. schreibe ab (2nd person singular)
schreiben Sie ab (3rd person plural)

ichreiben Sie ben Brief ab, copy the letter

ich habe ihn schon abgeschrieben, I have already copied it.

ich sagte Ihnen, den Brief abzuschreiben, I told you to copy the letter.

warum schrieben Sie ihn nicht ab? why did you not copy it?

<sup>\*</sup> Wieberholen, to repeat, is inseparable.

By the following compound prefixes, compound verbs, separable, are formed: anheim, bevor, baher, bahin, bavon, einher, berab, hinab, beran, hinan, beraus, hinaus, berben, berein, hin= ein, berüber, hinuber, herum, herunter, hinunter, hervor, herzu, bingu, umber, umbin, voran, voraus, vorbei, vorüber, überein : asanheimstellen, to leave, to refer to; Present, ich stelle anheim; Perfect, ich habe anheimgestellt.

## § 37. VERBS COMPOUND, SEPARABLE AND INSEPARABLE.

Verbs of this description are separable, when their signification is neuter or intransitive. They are inseparable, when they have an active or transitive meaning.

Note.—When the verb is separable, the accent rests on the particle; when inseparable, it is laid on the verb.

The verbs which are either separable or inseparable, are compounded with the following prepositions: -- burth, uber, unter, um.

# Examples.

#### SEPARABLE.

burchbringen, to force through; part. burchgebrungen ubersegen, to leap over, to get over ; part. ubergefest umgehen, to have intercourse; part. umgegangen untergehen, to perish; part. untergegangen

#### INSEPARABLE.

burchbringen, to penetrate: part. burchbrungen ubersegen, to translate; part. űberlest umgehen, to avoid; part. umgangen unternehmen, to undertake; part. unternommen

# IRREGULAR VERBS.

To render the following list of more practical use, all words of rare occurrence, as well as several of a low meaning, have been omitted. Some verbs that are used both regularly and irregularly, have likewise been omitted.

The irregularity of most verbs is confined to the imperfect and the past participle.

Sometimes the second and third persons singular of the present indicative, are irregular; in which case they will be found in the following table after the infinitive.

When the third person is not marked, it is formed from the second by ejecting the f.

The second person singular of the imperative is sometimes irregular; in which case it will also be found after the infinitive in the following list.

The other tenses are formed like those of the regular verb.

## A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL IRREGULAR VERBS.

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
backen, to bake; backft	buck or backte	gebacken
befehlen, to command; besiehlst; imp. besiehl	befahl	befohlen
beginnen, to begin	begann	begonnen
beißen, to bite	biß	gebiffen
besinnen (sid), to recollect	befann	besonnen
besiten, to possess	befaß	befeffen
betrügen (betriegen), to deceive	betrog	betrogen
biegen, to bend	bog	gebogen
bieten, to bid	bot	geboten
binben, to bind	banb	gebunben
bitten, to beg	bat	gebeten
blasen, to blow; blasest	blies	geblasen
bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben
brechen, to break	brach	gebrochen
brennen, to burn	brannte	gebrannt
bringen, to bring	brachte	gebracht
benten, to think	bachte	gebacht

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
empfangen, to receive; empfångst	empfieng	empfangen
empfehlen, to recommend; em=	empfahl	empfohlen
pfiehlst; imp. empfiehl		
empfinden, to perceive, to feel	empfanb	empfunben
entrinnen, to escape	entrann	entronnen
erschrecken, to be frightened; er=	erschrack	erschrocken
<b>s</b> dric $\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{t}$ ; $imp$ . $\mathfrak{er}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{c}\mathfrak{d}$		
effen, to eat; issest	ая	gegeffen
fahren, to drive, to go in a car-	fuhr	gefahren
riage; fåhrst		
fallen, to fall; fallft	fiel	gefallen
fangen, to catch; fångst	fieng	gefangen
fechten, to fight; fichtst	fodjt	gefochten
fliegen, to fly	flog	geflogen
fliehen, to flee	floh	geflohen
fließen, to flow	floß	gefloffen
fressen, to devour, to eat; imp.	fraß	gefreffen
friß		
frieren, to freeze	fror	gefroren
geben, to give; giebst; imp. gieb	gab	gegeben
gebieten, to command	gebot	geboten
gehen, to go, walk	gieng	gegangen
gelingen, to succeed (impers.)	gelang	gelungen
gelten, to be worth; giltst	galt	gegolten
genesen, to recover	genas	genesen
genießen, to enjoy	genoß	genoffen
gefallen, to please	gefiel	gefallen
geschen, to happen (impersonal)	gefdah	geschehen
3rd pers. pres. es geschieht		
gewinnen, to gain	gewann	gewonnen
gießen, to pour	вов	gegoffen
gleichen, to be alike	glich	geglichen

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
graben, to dig; gråbst	grub	gegrab <b>en</b>
halten, to hold; håltst	hielt	gehalten
hangen, to hang: hångst	hieng	gehangen
helsen, to help; hilfst; imp. hilf	half	geholfen
tennen, to know (a person)	<b>L</b> annte	gekannt
flingen, to sound	<b>H</b> lang	geklungen
tommen, to come	tam	gekommen
frieden, to creep	<b>E</b> rody	getrochen
laufen, to run; läufst	lief	gelaufen
leiben, to suffer	litt	gelitte <del>n</del>
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen
lesen, to read; liesest; imp. lies	las	gelefen
liegen, to lie, to be situated	lag	gelegen
lugen, to lie, to say a falsehood	log	gelogen
mahlen, to grind	mahlte	gemahlen
meiben, to avoid	mieb	gemieben
messen, to measure; missest	maß	gemeffen
nehmen, to take; nimmft; imp.	nahm	genommen
nimm		
nennen, to name	nannte	genannt
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiff	gepfiffen
rathen, to advise; råthst	rieth	gerathen
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben
reißen, to tear	riß	gerissen
reiten, to ride (on horseback)	ritt	geritten
rennen, to run	rannte	gerannt
riedjen, to smell	roch	gerochen
rufen, to call, to hallow	rief	gerufen
fdeiden, to separate	fchieb	geschieben
scheinen, to shine, also, to appear,	schien	geschienen
to seem		
schelten, to scold; schills	fájalt	gescholten

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
schießen, to shoot	<b>Γ</b> Φοβ	geschossen
fc)lafen, to sleep	fd)lief	geschlafen
schlagen, to beat; schlägst	<b>shlug</b>	geschlagen
schleisen, to grind	<b>Soliff</b>	geschliffen
sciefen, to shut, to lock; also to conclude	[chlob	geschlossen
schneiben, to cut	ſdnitt	geschnitten
schreiben, to write	[chrieb	geschrieben
schreien, to cry	(d)rie	geschrieen
schweigen, to be silent	<b>Schwieg</b>	geschwiegen
schwimmen, to swim	<b>somm</b>	geschwommen
schwingen, to swing	<b>s</b> dwang	geschwungen
sehen, to see; siehst; imp. sieh	<b>sah</b>	gesehen
senden, to send	fandte	gefandt
fieben, to boil	fott	gesotten
singen, to sing	fang	gefungen
finten, to sink	fant	gefunken
sigen, to sit	Гав	gefeffen
spinnen, to spin	<b>fpann</b>	gesponnen
(predien, to speak; (pridift; imp.	(prad)	gesprochen
stechen, to sting; stichst	stach	gestochen
stehen, to stand	ftanb	gestanben
stehlen, to steal; stiehlst	stabl	gestohlen
steigen, to mount	ftieg	geftiegen
fterben, to die; ftirbft; imp. ftirb	ftarb	gestorben
ftreiten, to contend	ftritt	gestritten
thun, to do	that	gethan
tragen, to carry; tragst	trug	getragen
treffen, to hit, also to meet; triffst	traf	getroffen
treten, to tread; trittst; imp. tritt	trat	getreten
trinten, to drink	trant	getrunken

Infinitive.	Imperfect.	Past Part.
verbieten, to forbid	verbot	verboten
vergessen, to forget; vergissest	vergaß	vergeffen
vergleichen, to compare	verglich	verglichen
verlieren, to lose	verlor	verloren
verbergen, to conceal; verbirgst imp. verbirg	verbarg	verborgen
verlaffen, to leave, to quit; ver-	verließ.	verlassen
verschwinden, to disappear	verschwand	verschwunden
wachsen, to grow; wachst	wuds	gewachsen
waschen, to wash; wäschest	wu[ch	gewaschen
weichen, to yield	wid	gewichen
wagen (or wiegen), to weigh	wog	gewogen
wenden, to turn (neut. & reflect.)	wanbte	gewanbt
werfen, to throw; wirfst	warf	geworfen
wissen, to know (a thing); pres. id) weiß, bu weißt, er weiß; imp. wisse	wußte	gewußt
ziehen, to draw	zog	gezogen
zwingen, to compel	zwang	gezwungen

# § 39. ADVERBS.

Are words which do not change, and which serve to qualify either a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. German adjectives may also be used adverbially; thus, gut means good and well; tug means prudent and prudently. The list of adverbs in the vocabulary will be found very useful, and ought to be committed to memory.

## PREPOSITIONS.

- § 40. A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE GENITIVE CASE.
- Anftatt or ftatt, instead of: anftatt meiner, instead of me; or separated: an meiner ftatt.
- Salber or halben, on account of, for the sake of. Halben is employed only when the substantive is preceded by an article or pronoun; both prepositions stand after the noun: ber Freunbschaft halben, for the sake of friendship; Alters halber, on account of old age.
- Außerhalb, on the outside: außerhalb ber Stadt, outside the town.
- Innerhald, on the inside: innerhald bes Hauses, inside the house. Oberhald, above: oberhald bes Schlosses, above the palace.
- Unterhalb, below; unterhalb bes Berges, below the mountain.
- unterpalb, below: unterpalb bes Berges, below the mountain.
- Diesseits, on this side of: biesseits bes Flusses, on this side of the river.
- Senseits, on the farther side of: jenseits bes Grabes, beyond the grave.
- Reaft, by virtue of: traft seines Amtes, by virtue of his office. Laut, according to; conformably to: laut seines Brieses, according to his letter.
- Aros, in spite of: tros des Berbotes, in spite of the prohibition. Mittelft, vermittelft, by means of.
- Ungeachtet (or ohngeachtet), notwithstanding; may precede or follow the case: bes Regens ungeachtet, notwithstanding the rain.
- um—willen, for the sake of (always separate): um's pimmets willen, for heaven's sake.
- unweit, not far from: unweit bes Dorfes, not far from the village.
- Bahrent, during: wahrent ber Schlacht, during the battle.

- Bermöge, by the power of; by means of: vermöge seines Fleißes, by means of his industry.
- Begen, because of; on account of; may be put before or after the substantive: wegen seines Betragens, on account of his conduct.
  - Mußer, Lange, Bufolge, see below.

## § 41. Prepositions which govern the Dative Case.

- Aus, out of: aus der Kirche kommen, to come out of church.
- Außer, out of: außer Gefahr, out of danger. Note, außer governs the genitive in one instance: außer Landes, abroad.
- Ben, near, with, on: ich stand ben ihm, I stood near him; sie wohnt ben ihrer Schwester, she lives with her sister; ben seiner Antunst, at his arrival.
- Binnen, within: binnen acht Tagen, within eight days.
- Entgegen, towards, against; stands always after the substantive: er tam mir entgegen, he came to meet me.
- Gegenüber, opposite; stands after the noun: ber Kitche gegenstüber, opposite the church.
- Eangs, along, by the side of: langs tem Fluffe, by the side of the river. This preposition is sometimes used with the genitive.
- Mit, with: gehen Sie mit mir, go with me.
- Rach, after, to, according to: Sie kamen nach mir, you came after me; ich gehe nach London. I am going to London. In the signification of, "according to," it may be put after its substantive, unless the latter should be followed by another substantive: ber Beschreibung nach, according to the description; nach ber Beschreibung bes Fremben, according to the description of the foreigner.
- Rachft, or sunachft, close by; the latter to be placed after the substantive.

- Rebst, together with: nebst meiner Tante, together with my aunt.
- Sammt, together with: sammt meinen Schwestern, together with my sisters.
- Seit, since: \* seit der Ankunft meines Freundes, since the arrival of my friend.
- Bon, of, from, by: ich reve von ihr, I speak of her; ich lernte es von ihm, I learned it from him; von wem ist dieses Buch geschrieben, by whom has this book been written.
- Bu, to, by, on: tommen Sie zu mir, come to me; reisten Sie zu Wasser? did you travel by water? nein, ich gieng zu Pserbe, no, I went on horseback.
- Bufolge, conformable, in consequence; governs the dative when it stands after its substantive, but when it stands before it, it governs the genitive: zusolge Three Briefes, or Threm Briefe zusolge, in consequence of your letter.
- Buwider, contrary, opposed; stands always after the substantive: den Gesegen zuwider, contrary to the laws.
- § 42. Prepositions which Govern the Accusative.
- Durch, through: ich gieng burch bie Stadt, I went through the town.
- Fur, for : ist ber Brief fur mich? is the letter for me?
- Gegen, towards, against, to: sie ist freundlich gegen mich, she is friendly towards me; ich bin gegen ben Krieg, I am against war; sie ist sehr gut gegen bie Armen, she is very good to the poor.
- Gen is an abbreviation for gegen, and is seldom used: gen fimmel, towards heaven.

<sup>\*</sup> The English adverb, since, is rendered in German by seithem: seithem ich hier bin, since I am here.

Ohne, without: ohne bich kann ich nicht leben, without thee I cannot live.

Sonder, without, occurs only in the phrase: sonder 3meifel, without doubt.

um, around, concerning, for: wir giengen um ben Part, we went round the park; id bin um ihn besorgt, I am apprehensive about him; ich spiele nie um Belb, I never play for money; wie fteht es um Ihre Gesundheit? how is it with respect to your health?

Wiber, against : wer nicht wiber uns ift, ber ift fur uns. ix. 50.)

# PREPOSITIONS REQUIRING THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

An, at, near, on, in, close to

any thing.

Auf, on, upon, in.

Binter, behind.

In, in or into.

Reben, near, at the side of. Ueber, over, above.

unter, below, among.

Bor, before, in front of.

Bwischen, between.

These prepositions govern the dative when they denote permanent locality or motion within a place; but when they denote a motion from one place to another, they govern the This motion may be mental or physical, as will accusative. be seen by the following examples:-

Un.

# WITH THE DATIVE.

WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

Wir sigen an bem Tische, we are seated near the table.

Es war an einem Feiertage, it was on a holiday.

Er ftarb an einem Rieber, he died of a fever.

Segen sie sich an ben Tisch, sit down by the table.

3d bente oft an fie, I often think of you.

Ich schrieb an meine Schwefter, I wrote to my sister.

## WITH THE DATIVE.

# WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

## Auf.

Das Buch liegt auf bem Tische, the book lies on the table. Legen Sie bas Buch auf den Tisch, lay the book on the table.

Er ist auf bem Balle gewesen, he has been at a ball. Ich gehe auf ben Ball, I am going to the ball.

## Sinter.

Er stand hinter mir, he stood behind me.

Sinter meinem Sause steht ein Baum, behind my house stands a tree. Er stellte sich hinter mich, he placed himself behind me.

Ich habe einen Baum hinter mein haus gepflanzt, I have planted a tree behind my house.

## In.

Sie ist in der Ruche, she is in the kitchen.

reading in your book.

Ich las in Ihrem Buche, I was

Schreiben Sie Ihren Ramen in bas Buch, write your name into the book.

Sie gieng in bie Ruche, she

went into the kitchen.

## Reben.

Gr ftand neben mir, he stood near me.

Er stellte sich neben mich, he placed himself near me.

## Ueber.

Der Schlüssel hangt über ber Thure, the key hangs over the door. Ich gieng heute über bie Brücke, I went to day over the bridge.

#### Unter.

Ein Mann ftant unter bem Baum, a man stood under the tree. Der hund legte sich unter ben Baum, the dog laid himself under the tree.

# WITH THE DATIVE. WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

Wir fanden ihn unter bem Bolle, Er gieng unter bas Boll, he we found him among the went among the people.

Vor.

Es stand ein Kind vor dem Hause, a child stood before the house.

Id) pflanzte ben Baum vor bas haus, I planted the tree before the house.

## 3mifden.

Ich sat gwischen ihnen, I sat Er sette sich zwischen sie, he between them.

## § 44. Contractions.

Some prepositions are contracted with the definite article.

am	for	am bem	im f	or	in bem
ans	,,	an bas	pore	,,	vor bas
aufs	,,	auf bas	mod	"	vor bem
beim	,,	bei bem	unterm	,,	unter bem
burch8	,,	durđ) bas	űbers	"	über das
fůrs	,,	für bas	zum	,,	zu bem
ins	"	in bas	zur	,,	zu der

Several prepositions are contracted with the adverbs hier and ba, and wo. But these contractions are commonly employed when they refer to lifeless things, and not to persons.

When the preposition begins with a vowel, an n or r is added to the adverbs for the sake of euphony:—

baran, thereat bafur, for it
barauf, thereon bamit, therewith
baraus, thereout barin, therein

baben, thereby, near it barûber, thereon, thereover baburch, thereby barunter, thereunder

bavon, thence, of it bazwijcen, between that woran, whereat worauf, whereon woraus, whereout woben, whereby woburch, whereby

wofür, wherefore womit, wherewith worüber, whereon wooon, whence wodu, whereto hierauf, hereon or here upon bieraus, from here or hence

# § 45. Contractions with the Adverss hin and her.

Sin, thither, expresses motion proceeding from the speaker to another place, and her, hither, denotes motion towards the speaker: Examples—

gehen Sie hin, go thither tommen Sie her, come hither wo tommen Sie her? where do you come from? wo gehen Sie hin? where are you going?

hinein, th	ither	in	herein,	hither	in
hinaus	,,	out	heraus	"	out
hinauf	,,	up	herauf	,,	up
hinunter	,,	down	herunter	· ,,	down
hinüber	,,	over	herûber	,,	over

# § 46. CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are words which serve to connect simple sentences together, and express the relation of one sentence to another. The following is an alphabetical list of all the conjunctions.

Note.—Those marked  $(\mathfrak{X})$  remove the simple tenses of the verb (or in compound tenses, the auxiliary part), to the end of the sentence. (See rules on Construction.) Those marked (||) require the nominative after the verb, when they stand at the head of a sentence; but the following five may stand at the head of a sentence, without affecting the order of words: allein, bann (in the signification of for), ober, fonbern, unb.

#### LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Mber, but.

Allein, but.

- \* Mis, as, when: als implies a time when any thing happened, and is often mistaken for wenn: als id nad conbon tam, when I came to London.
- 11 XIfo, so, thus, therefore.
- || Xud, also.
- \*Xuf bas, in order that, synonymous with bamit, expresses design or purpose.
- \* Bevor, before, refers to time only.
- \*Da, since, as, is used in an explanatory meaning: ba meine Mutter trant war, tonnte ich nicht tommen, as my mother was ill, I could not come.
- \* Dafern, if, in case that (not much used).
- || Daher, thence, therefore, expresses a physical cause.
- \*Damit, in order that.
- | Dann (or alsbann), then, expresses time.
- [] Darum, on that account, for that reason.
- X Daß, that.

Denn, for.

- [] Dennoch, notwithstanding.
- || Deshalb, on that account, for that reason.
- || Defto (see je).
- || Deswegen, for that reason, therefore.

Dod), yet, nevertheless, however.

KEhe, before, sooner than: ehe ich zu hause gehe will ich einen hut kausen, before I go home, I will buy a hat.

Entweber, either, is always followed by ober.

- Falls (im Falle), in case that.
- [] Ferner, further, moreover.
- || Folglid, consequently.
- [ Singegen, on the other hand.

- \*Se, the, followed by besto, the: je eher besto besser, the sooner the better. Note, Some authors use je twice: je eher je besser, the sooner the better.
- [] Reboth, the same as both.
- X Je nachbem, according as.
- MInbem, while, since.
- Il Indessen, in the meanwhile, however.
- Il Ingleichen, likewise.
- || Raum, scarcely.
- || Mithin, consequently.
- \*\* Rachbem, after; refers to a preceding event.
  Ramlich, namely.
- [] Richt allein, or nicht nur, not only; followed by sondern auch, but also.
- || Roch, nor, as a conjunction\* has a negative power (like the English nor) after weder, neither: weder bu noch ich, neither thou nor I.
- ※ Run, now, is sometimes used as a conjunction, denoting a logical cause.
- X Db, if, whether: fragen Sie ihn, ob er kommen wird, ask him whether he will come.
- \* Dogleich, obsection, obwech, though, although; these conjunctions are frequently divided: ob ich gleich nur Wasser trinse, so bin ich boch gesund, although I drink only water, I am very healthy.
- X Seit, seitbem, since, from the time that.
  - So, so, thus, as: Masser ift so gut als Wetn, water is as good as wine. So is also used to connect principal sentences with secondary ones, when the latter begins with a conjugation: wenn Sie gehen, so gehe ich auch,

<sup>\*</sup> Noth is also an adverb: noth nicht, not yet.

- if you go, I shall go also. (See rules on construction.)
- ★ So—aud, however: fo spåt es aud fenn mag, however late
  it may be.
  - Sonbern, but, is only used after a negative: das Papier ift nicht schwarz, sonbern weiß, the paper is not black but white; sie war nicht nur jung, sonbern hubsch, she was not only young, but also pretty.
- || Sonft, else, otherwise.
- || Theils-theils, partly-partly.
- || Uebrigens, as for the rest, however.
- Il ueberbies, besides.

unb, and.

- X Ungeachtet, notwithstanding, although.
- ¥ Babrenb, while.
  - Mann, when; an interrogative. (See wenn.)
  - Weber, neither, is followed by nod, nor: weber bu, nod; id, neither thou nor I. (See nod.)
- \* Beil, because.
- \*\* Menn, if, when; wenn can never be used to express the English whether. (See ob.)
- \*\* Menn gleich, wenn fchon, wenn auch, although, are synonymous with obgleich, obschon, obwohl, and are separated in the same way.
- \* Wie, how, as: ich weiß wie att er ist, I know how old he is; es ist, wie ich ihnen sagte, it is as I told them.
- \*\* Wie—aud, however: wie sehr ich ihn aud, bat, however much I entreated him.
- \* Biewohl, though or although.
  - Mo, where, is an adverb of place: we ift et? where is he? as a conjunction it is used for wenn, in a few phrases only: we might, if not; we moglich, if possible.
- \* Bofern, if.

- || Bohi, indeed, perhaps: er tommt wohl heute, he is perhaps coming to-day.
- [] Swar, indeed, it is true, is generally followed by aber, allein, both.

# \$ 47. THE GERMAN CONSTRUCTION.

There are two kinds of sentences, viz., principal or independent sentences, and secondary or dependent sentences.

A principal sentence is one that contains the principal subject and principal verb, and does not begin with a conjunction or a relative pronoun. Such a phrase may be understood by itself. Example: Alle Menschen sind sterblich, all men are mortal.

A dependent sentence begins generally with a conjunction or a relative pronoun, and cannot be understood without a principal sentence. Examples:—

- 1. Ich fab bas Pferb, welches fie tauften.
  - I saw the horse which you bought.
- Ich fat das Pferd—is here the principal sentence, and, welches Sie kauften, the dependent sentence.
  - 2. Das Buch, welches sie sehen, ist neu. The book which you see, is new.

Das Buch ist neu—is here the principal sentence, and, welches Sie sehen, is the dependent sentence.

Note. — It will be seen that the construction of the foregoing and several succeeding sentences, resembles the English and therefore requires no farther explanation.

# Rules for the Construction of Principal Sentences.

I. A principal sentence formed by the aid of a simple tense and in direct order of construction, is generally arranged as in English. Examples:—

Die Rose blubt, the rose blooms.

Der Anabe ichreibt, the boy writes.

Ich gieng nach Briftol, I went to Bristol.

Mein Bater war sehr gesund, my father was very healthy.

II. When a principal sentence is formed with a compound tense, the infinitive or participle is placed at the end of the sentence. Examples:—

Ich habe Ihren Bruber gesehen, I have seen your brother.

Mein Freund ift trant gewesen, my friend has been ill.

Wir werben balb ba senn, we shall soon be there.

Sie hat einen Brief geschrieben, she has written a letter.

Ich bin in Deutschland gewesen, I have been in Germany.

III. The dative usually precedes the accusative, unless the latter be a personal pronoun. Examples:—

Er hat mir ben Brief gegeben, he has given me the letter.

Er hat ihn seinem Bater gegeben, he has given it to his father.

Note.—In the last sentence, the accusative in being a personal pronoun, stands before the dative. (See Rule VIII.)

IV. When one of these cases is a pronoun and the other a substantive, the pronoun always precedes the substantive; but if the pronoun is preceded by a preposition, it stands after the noun. Examples:—

Ich gab ihm bas Buch, I gave him the book.

Ich sandte ben Brief an ihn, I sent the letter to him.

Note.—In the last sentence, the pronoun is preceded by a preposition, and therefore stands after the noun.

V. When there are two personal pronouns, the accusative stands before the dative:—

Er gab es mir, he gave it to me.

VI. Adverbs of time and adverbial substantives of time are placed before those of place. Examples:—

Ich war gestern in Bristol, I was in Bristol yesterday.

- Er wird diesen Morgen nach Bristol gehen, he will go to Bristol this morning.
- VII. Adverbs of time and adverbial substantives of time stand also usually before the object:—
  - Id habe heute einen Brief geschrieben, I have written a letter to-day.
  - Ich bin vor einigen Tagen in Bristol gewesen, I was in Bristol a few days ago.
- VIII. Substantives with their prepositions usually stand after other cases:—
  - Er trug ben Rock zu bem Schneiber, he carried the coat to the tailor.
  - Ich schrieb einen Brief an meine Schwester, I wrote a letter to my sister.
- IX. Reflective pronouns precede other cases of the sentence:—
  - Er hat sid mit seinem Bruber versöhnt, he has reconciled himself to his brother.
- -X. Adverbs can never be placed between the nominative and the verb:—
  - Ich war niemals (or nie) in Rom, I never was in Rome.
- XI. Negatives used with simple tenses are generally placed last, and with compound tenses, before the participle or infinitive\*:—
  - Ich sah Ihren Bruder nicht, I did not see your brother.
  - Ich habe Ihren Bruder nicht gesehen, I have not seen your brother.
  - XII. When the infinitive in the second part of the

<sup>•</sup> When the negation refers to any part of the sentence, nicht is placed before that part.

sentence requires the preposition 3u, the construction is as follows:—

- Id) hatte bas Bergnügen, Ihren Bruber zu sehen, I had the pleasure to see your brother.
- Ich habe bas Bergnügen gehabt, Ihren Bruber zu sehen, I have had the pleasure to see your brother.
- XIII. Cases depending on the adjective or adverb are placed before them:—
  - Ein seinen Grundsagen getreuer Mann, a man who is faithful to his principles.
  - Gin sonft recht treuer Diener, an otherwise very faithful servant.

#### THE INVERSION.

XIV. When a stress is required to be laid on any word of the sentence, that word may be taken from its usual position and placed at the head of the sentence: but in this case the nominative (or subject) must stand after the verb.

Note.—When a verb is used in a compound tense, the nominative or subject is placed after the auxiliary verb, and the infinitive or participle stands according to Rule II. at the end:—

Morgen gehe ich nach Berlin, to-morrow I go to Berlin.

heute werbe ich nach Berlin gehen, to day I shall go to Berlin.

- XV. Prefixed particles (prepositions and adverbs) of compound verbs are separated from the simple tenses and placed at the end of the whole sentence. This separation, however, takes place only in the present tenses and in the imperative mood (see § 36):—
  - Die Englander sprechen das Deutsche sehr gut aus, the English pronounce German very well.
  - Warum nehmen Sie Ihren hut nicht ab? why do you not take off your hat?

Note.—This separation does not take place in dependent sentences.

#### DEPENDENT SENTENCES.

- XVI. In dependent sentences beginning with a relative pronoun, the verb (in compound tenses, the auxiliary) is placed at the end of the sentence:—
  - 3d fah eine Dame, welche zehn Sahre in London gewesen ist, I saw a lady who has been ten years in London.
  - Der Mann, welcher hier war, ist ein Franzose, the man who was here is a Frenchman.
- XVII. Interrogative pronouns and adverbs are often used in a relative sense; in which case the verb is removed to the end of the sentence.
  - Sagen Sie mir, wer es gethan hat? tell me who has done it? Ich weiß nicht wo er gewesen ist. I know not where he has been.
  - Er fagte mir nicht wem er bas Gelb gab, he did not tell me to whom he gave the money.
- XVIII. The following conjunctions, which stand at the beginning of sentences, have also the power of removing the verb to the end of the sentence:—

als	falls	ob	wenn
bevor	je	feit	weil
bis	inbem	feitbem	wenngleich
ba	nachbem	fobalb	wiewohl
baß	obgleich	so lange	wiefern
bamit	obschon	so weit	wofern
ehe	obwohl	währenb	wie

XIX. When a dependent sentence is placed before a principal one, the latter requires the nominative or subject after the verb:—

Ehe ich in das Concert gehe, werde ich etwas essen, before I go to the concert I shall eat something. Rachbem wir gespeist hatten, giengen wir in bas Theater, after we had dined we went to the theatre.

Seitbem ich in Bath bin, habe ich noch nie getangt, since I have been in Bath I have never danced.

XX. When dependent sentences beginning with mean, ba, als, meil, obgleich, objeton, are put before principal sentences, the latter generally begin with so, and the subject stands after the verb as in Rule XIX.—

Wenn Sie in das Concert gehen, so gehe ich auch, if you go to the concert, I shall go also.

Da er seinen Bruder nicht sand, so sieng er nach Paris, as he did not find his brother he went to Paris.

Dogicid er trant war, so gieng er bod aus, although he was ill he went out.

Note.—The above fo is sometimes omitted, but the construction remains the same.

XXI. The conjunction menn is, as in English, often omitted; in which case the construction is as follows:—

Satte ich es gewußt, so wurde ich es Ihnen gesagt haben, had I known it I would have told it to you.

The Germans often substitute the imperfect and pluperfect tenses for the conditionals, and hence appears to arise much difficulty to the English student. The following examples will explain this:—

1. You should have gone out. 

Sie sollten ausgegangen seyn.

or

Sie hatten ausgehen sollen.

2. I should not have gone. 

3d wurde nicht gegangen seyn.

or

3d ware nicht gegangen.

3. Would you have gone?

Murden Sie gegangen seyn?

or

Maren Sie gegangen?

# On the Use of Cases. The Nominative.

The nominative answers to the questions: who? what? the subject of the sentence stands thus:-

Der Menich ift fterblich.

Man is mortal.

Die Seele ist unsterblich.

The soul is immortal.

Ich bin glücklich.

I am happy.

The following verbs govern the nominative:-

fenn, to be scheinen, to seem werben, to become heißen, to be called.

bleiben, to remain Examples:—

Ich bin ein Solbat.

I am a soldier.

Ich bin ein Solbat geworben.

I have become a soldier.

Ich werbe immer Ihr Freund

I shall always remain your friend.

bleiben.

Er icheint nicht mein Freund gu fenn.

He does not appear to be my friend.

Wie heißt Ihr Freund?

What is the name of your friend?

#### The Genitine.

The genitive expresses possession or dependence. Ex.:—

Die Schulbigkeit bes Ronigs.

The duty of the king.

Der Bater bes Rinbes.

The father of the child.

Er ift ein Freund feines Baterlanbes.

He is a friend of his country.

Der Befiger bes Baufes.

The possessor of the house.

The genitive is also required after the following adjectives :---

bebürftig, in want of benothigt, in need of bewußt, conscious

eingebent, mindful gewiß, certain fundig, acquainted mube, tired of theilhaft, participating in uberbruffig, tired with verluftig, losing würbig, worthy unwürbig, unworthy.

The following verbs require the person in the accusative, and the thing or cause in the genitive:—

antiagen, to accuse bedürfen, to be in need of beschulbigen, to accuse enthalten (sich), to abstain entbehren, to dispense with erbarmen (sich), to take pity erinnern (sich), to remember bemächtigen (sich), to lay hold of, to seize schonen, to spare spotten, to deride.

In English the genitive case is expressed by the preposition of, but there are many phrases which require that preposition in English, where the Germans make use of the preposition von with the dative:—

The size of Paris.

A man of talent.

She is the mother of six children.

This watch is (made) of wood.

The king of England.

None of us.

Die Größe von Paris.
Ein Mann von Talent.
Sie ist die Mutter von sechs
Kindern.
Diese Uhr ist von holz.
Der König von England.
Keiner von uns.

## The Dative.

The dative gives, and answers to the question: to whom? to which? Examples:—

Gieb bem Kinbe einen Kuß. Geben Sie mir bas Buch. Ich vergebe es Ihnen. Give (to) the child a kiss. Give (to) me the book. I forgive it (to) you. The dative is also used after the following verbs:-

antworten, to answer begegnen, to meet

bieten or antieten, to offer befehlen, to command

bensteen, to assist banken, to thank bienen, to serve

brohen, to threaten

\*geben, to give
glauben, to believe

•gonnen, not to grudge gleichen, to resemble

helfen, to help

\*leihen, to lend

melben, to announce

nachgeben, to yield, to give

way

rathen, to advise

\*schenken, to give, to present schmeicheln, to flatter

fenben, to send

fchuldig senn, to owe

verbieten, to forbid

\*versprechen, to promise

\*zeigen, to show.

Note. — Those marked (\*) govern the accusative of the thing and the dative of the person.

The following phrases with the dative deserve attention:-

Der Kopf thut mir weh.

Es fällt mir schwer.

Es geht mir gut. Erlauben Sie m

Erlauben Sie mir, Sie zu begleiten. My head aches.

It is difficult to me.

I am doing well.

Permit me to accompany you.

#### The Accusative.

The accusative answers to the question: whom? and what?

The verb haben, to have, and active verbs generally govern this case:—Er hat einen Sohn, he has a son.

Substantives expressing relation of time in a definite manner, are put in the accusative:—

Id bin biesen Morgen wohl. I am well this morning.

Note.—The accusative case is also used in dating letters. Ex.:—Monday, the 24th of May, Montag ben 24ften May,

#### PECULIARITIES.

#### Shall & Will.

When the English shall and will are mere signs of a future tense, they are rendered in German by the same tenses; but in English shall and will are often used when an obligation or a wish is implied; and in that case the former must be rendered in German by follow, and the latter by wollen, as will be seen by the following examples:—

Sie sollen es nicht thun.

You shall not do it.

36 will es nicht haben.

I will not have it.

#### Should and Would.

Should and would are translated in the same manner with the imperfect tense. Examples:—

Sie wollte es nicht sagen.

She would not tell it.

Sie follten Gott lieben.

You should love God.

## May and Might.

May and might, when used as signs of the present and imperfect tenses of the subjunctive, are rendered in German by the same tenses. But may and might have other meanings in English, namely, to permit, and to be possible. The following examples show how the Germans express themselves in such cases:—

Darf ich es thun?

May I do it? You may go out.

Sie können ausgehen. Es könnte regnen.

It may rain.

Sie hatten es thun tonnen.

You might have done it.

# THE EXERCISES.

# Haben, to have.

[Rule. — After the verb haten, the object stands in the accusative case.]

I have a book. Have you a horse? The brother has a house. The sister has a garden. Has she roses? The brothers have a park. They have many flowers. Hast thou time? We have horses. I had a friend. My father had books. The son had nothing. We had two horses. Had you fine weather?

A book, ein Buch, n. plur. Bucher; a horse, ein Pferb; the brother, ber Bruber, plur. die Brüber; a house, ein haus; the sister, die Schwester; the garden, ber Garten; she, sie; roses, Rosen; the park, ber Part; many flowers, viele Blumen; time, Zeit; horses, Pferbe; the friend, der Freund; the father, der Bater; the son, det Sohn; nothing, nichts; two horses, zwei Pferbe; sine weather, schones Wetter.

[Rule. —When a principal sentence is formed with a compound tense, the infinitive or participle is placed at the end. Example:—

3d bin in London gewesen, I have been in London.]

#### Exercise.

I have had money. Thou hast had many books. He has had three horses. Have you had paper? The mother has had patience. The sisters have had friends. We have had many horses. My father had had a large horse. I have always had a good appetite. I shall have a watch. He would have bread. You would have had tea. The daugh-

ter will have nothing. The uncle will have patience. The boy will have a holiday. Shall we have the pleasure? We would have had company. We shall have rain.

Money, Gelb; many, viele; three, drei; paper, Papier; patience, Geduld; the sisters, die Schwestern; friends, Freunde; a large horse, ein großes Pserd; a good appetite, ein guter Appetit; a watch, eine Uhr; bread, Brod, n.; tea, Thee, m.; a holiday, einen Feiertag; the pleasure, das Vergnügen; company, Gesellschaft; rain, Regen, m.

## Senn, to be.

I am happy. Thou art rich. The brother-in-law is poor. You are not merry. The sister is never contented. She is ill. It is cold. It is enough. The uncle is not very rich. He is young, but she is old. Where are the children? They are in the garden. I was yesterday in the country. Why were you not there? I was ill. The son is poorer than the mother. It is dark. How dark it is. It is true. It is so. It is neither warm nor cold.

Happy, gluctich; rich, reich; poor, arm; poorer, armer; not, nicht; merry, lustig; never, niemals; contented, zusrieden; ill, trant; cold, talt; enough, genug; very, sehr; young, jung; old, alt; where, wo; the children, die Kinder; in the garden, in dem Garten; yesterday, gestern; in the country, auf dem Cande; why, warum; there, dort; than, als; dark, duntel; true, wahr; so, so; neither..nor, weder..nod; warm, warm; cold, talt.

We have been successful. The grandson has been in town. We shall soon be in London. You will be rich. It would have been better. She will have been angry. Let us be contented. We shall soon be there. The brother would be richer. Would he not have been rich? Let us be merry! Why has the boy been out? Why have you been so sad? Have you been at the concert? No, I was not there.

Successful, gludiid; the grandson, ber Sufel; in town, in ber Stabt; soon, balb; better, besser; angry, sornig; there, ba;

richer, reicher; out, aus; sad, traurig; at the concert, in bem Concert; no, nein.

## Werden, to become.

I became angry. Your brother will become poor. He has become a soldier. We shall become tired. Why did you become angry? It grew dark. He grew tired and sleepy. My son has become a merchant. The weather has become worse. The slaves have become Christians. The trees have become green. Let us become wise. All slaves will soon become free. Your son has become rich.

A soldier, ein Solbat; tired, mube; did (is not to be translated), the Germans say, why became you angry? sleepy, schläfrig; a merchant, ein Kausmann; worse, schlechter; the slaves, die Sclaven; Christians, Christians, Christians, the trees, die Baume; green, grun; wise, weise; all, alle; free, frei; your son, Ihr Soln.

# Exercises on the three preceding Verbs in an Inverted Position.

[Rule.—When a stress is required to be laid on any word of the sentence, that word may be taken from its usual position and placed at the head of the sentence, but in such a case the nominative (or subject) must stand after the verb. Example—

Morgen gehe ich nach London, to morrow I go to London.

At present I am tired. Three days ago I was in town. Yesterday I was in my garden. The day before yesterday it was fine weather. Now I am poorer than I was. To morrow I shall be at home. The day after to morrow the count will be hunting. All that time your son was in America. Monday you were not at home. This week I have been three times at the theatre. Every where I am happy.

At present, jest ; in my garden, in meinem Garten ; the day before

yesterday, vorgestern; sine weather, schönes Better; now, jest; to-morrow, morgen; at home, zu Hause; the day after to-morrow, sibermorgen; the count, der Graf; hunting, auf der Jagd; all that time, alle diese Zeit; this week, diese Boche; three times, dreimal; at the theatre, in dem Theater; every where, überall.

By that undertaking your brother became rich. Yes, very rich. Perhaps he is not happy? At present I have no appetite. The day before yesterday I was in the country. To-morrow we shall have news from my sister. Next Wednesday we shall have a concert. Three days ago I was in London. In three weeks we shall have much joy. Now we have not much money. To day I have been less successful than yesterday.

By that undertaking, burch biese Unternehmung; no appetite, keinen Appetit; news, Nachrichten; from my sister, von meiner Schwester; next Wednesday, nachsten Mittwoch; a concert, ein Concert; three days ago, vor brei Tagen; in three weeks, in brei Wochen; much money, viel Gelb; less, weniger.

#### THE REGULAR ACTIVE VERB.

Note.—When the first participle is used in English, I am living, the Germans say, I live, id) lebe; and instead of I was living, they use the imperfect, I lived, id) lebte. The English do and did is also expressed in German by the present and imperfect tenses. Examples:—
I do live, id) lebe; I did live, id) lebte.

#### Exercise

I lived more than three years in Rome. Last year I paid twenty pounds to my tailor. I have been three days painting this picture. Yesterday my friend borrowed ten pounds of me. Will you breakfast with me? My brother is learning German. He likes it very much. I believe my father will build a new house. Two years ago he was building a country house. Now he is living in town. We have

laughed heartily. Money governs the world. Where do you live? I live in Paris. Did you ever live in London? No, never.

To live, wohnen; more than, mehr als; last year, voriges Jahr; to pay, zahlen, or bezahlen; to my tailor, an meinen Schneiber; twenty pounds, zwanzig Pfund Sterling; three days, brei Tage; to paint, malen; (at) this picture, an biefem Semälbe; to borrow, borgen; ten, zehn; will you, wollen Sie; to breakfast, frühftüden; to learn, lernen; to like, lieben; very much, sehr; to believe, glauben; to build, bauen; a new house, ein neues Haus; a country house, ein Kanbhaus; to laugh, lachen; heartily, herzlich; to govern, regieren; the world, bie Welt; ever, je; never, nie, or niemals.

#### PASSIVE VERB.

Your brother is esteemed by every body. He is praised by all his friends. By whom has this house been built? This paper has been made in Bath. I have never before been asked. In three weeks our house will be sold. In that case our garden will not be sold. In England I have been treated with great kindness. Under other circumstances the house would not have been sold. His country-house has been sold for four hundred pounds. Cæsar was much feared by his enemies. Your horse is admired by every body.

To be esteemed, geachtet werben; by every body, von jedermann; to praise, loben; by all his friends, von allen seinen Freunden; by whom, von wem; this house, diese haus; this paper, diese Papier; to make, maden; never before, niemals vorher; to ask, fragen; to be sold, vertauft werden; in that case, in dem Falle; to be treated, behandelt werden; with great kindness, mit vieler Gûte; under other circumstances, unter andern Umständen; for, für; four hundred, vierhundert; to be feared, gefürchtet werden; by his enemies, von seinen Feinden.

#### THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Note.—Before the pupil translates the following exercises, he is to learn all that is said in the grammar about personal pronouns, observing

particularly that "you," in polite conversation, is to be rendered by Sic. Instead of "your book," we must say, in German, Ihr Budh, their book. The third person plural is therefore to be used for the English second person plural.

#### Exercise.

[Rule.—After an active verb, and also after the auxiliary verb haben, the principal object is put in the accusative case.]

I praise him. He praises me. We shall see her. She did praise me.\* They have heard us. He has painted her and him. I see her, but I do not see him. You must not tell her (say, to her) any thing. Give me a penknife. I shall not go with you. I told it to you and to her. Is she at home? I saw her, but she did not see me (say, but she saw me not). It is fine weather. They saw me, but I did not see them. I remember you very well.

To see, sehen; • instead of she did praise, say, she praised; to hear, horen; to paint, malen; to tell, sagen; not any thing, nichts; to give, geben; to go, gehen; I saw, ich sah; I remember, ich erinnere mich, (genitive); very well. sehr gut.

## CONJUNCTIVE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Observe again: "your," is to be rendered by Ihr, Ihre, Ihres.

I have shown my garden to your sister. Have you seen her house? I have not seen it, but to-morrow I shall see it. Did you see my mother? Yes, I saw her last Friday. Her sister has bought my garden. I have given my books to your cousin. I must write my exercises. My mother knows your sister very well. Where is my watch? I cannot find it. It is in your pocket.

To show, zeigen; last Friday, lesten Freitag; to buy, kaufen; I must, ich muß; to know (a person), kennen; very well, sehr gut; to find, finden; in, in (governs the dative); pocket, Tasche.

#### ABSOLUTE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Your kitchen is not so large as mine. His sister is not so young as yours. Her native country is also mine. Was it my cousin or yours? Is it your pen? No, it is hers. We spoke of your child, and not of his. Our friend knows your sister better than mine. This is not my garden, but hers.

The kitchen, die Kuche; large, groß; young, jung; native country, Baterland, n.; pen, Feber, f.; better, besfer; this, dieß.

#### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

This book is very dear. That window is open. This pen writes well. Is this your book? No, it is his, or hers. Here are two apples; take this. My brother gave me this book. This is not my friend. I do not speak of this man. Is this road good? This is my son. Whose house is this? He who told it to you, is not a German. This is the same man. I saw this man before.

Dear, theuer; window, Fenster, n.; open, offen; to write, schreiben; well, gut; two apples, zwen Aepfel; take, nehmen Sie; to speak, sprechen; of, von, dat.; man, Mann, dat. Manne; road, Weg; whose, wessen; who told it, welcher es sagte; not a German, kein Deutscher; before, vorher.

#### RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

[Rule.—Relative pronouns remove the verb (in compound tenses the auxiliary) to the end of the sentence. Ex.:—

Sier ist das Buch, welches Sie gekauft haben, here is the book which you have bought.

Das Buch, welches Sie heute tauften, ist hier, the book which you bought to-day, is here.]

#### Exercise.

The book which I read is well written. The lady whom you saw is ill. This is the knife which your brother gave

me. Which of my cousins do you know? The one who was here just now. This is the man of whom I spoke. The child which you saw is only four years old. The boy to whom I gave your money has lost it. The man whose sister you saw is dead. The book which I have bought is not worth a shilling.

To read, lesen, irr.; well written, gut geschrieben; you saw, Sie saben; the knife, bas Messer; gave, gab; to know, tennen; the one, benjenigen; just now, so eben; of whom, von welchem; I spoke, ich sprach; the child, bas Kinb; only four years old, nur vier Jahre alt; the boy, ber Anabe; lost, verloren; dead, tobt; not a shilling. teinen Schilling; worth, werth.

#### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who is there? Who did that? What will you have? A book. What sort of book? Which woman has lost her child? Whose boots are those? To whom did I give my watch? Whose pen is this? It is mine. Who told it to you? Nobody. To whom does this book belong? What sort of man is your coachman? What did you say? Who is going with me?

There, ba; did, that; will you, wollen Sie; woman, Frau; her child, ihr Kind; boots, Stiefel; did I give, gab ich; my watch, meine Uhr; pen, Feder; told it, sagte es; nobody, niemand; your coachman, Thr Kutscher; is going, geht; with me, mit mit.

#### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

I know no one who is so happy as you are. Somebody knocks. Nobody has asked me. I have been some days in the country. He has no money. I received some books last week. Every one knows his business. We were a few days in the country. Have you a guinea? I have one. Here is one. Here is all that I have. He lost every thing. Have you seen the students? I saw only a few. Have

you seen any one (whom) I know? One cannot see. They eat no frogs in England.

To knock, klopfen; to ask, fragen; some days, einige Tage; last week, vorige Woche; knows, kennt; business, Geschäft; a few days, einige Tage; he lost, er verlor; the students, die Studenten; seen, gesehen; to see, sehen; no frogs, keine Krosche.

#### AUXILIARY VERBS OF MOOD.

#### 1. Ronnen.

I have not been able to write. Have you been able to write? I could not see it. Can you tell me who lives in this house?

To write, ichreiben ; in this house, in biefem Saufe.

#### 2. Wollen.

What do you want? I will take a walk. Your father will not have it. I wanted to tell you something.

A walk, einen Spaziergang; something, etwas.

# 3. Mogen.

I do not like to do it. I did not like to tell him. I do not like to dine late. Do you like apples?

To do, thun; to tell, fagen; to dine, fpeisen.

## 4. Durfen.

I dare not eat. May I ask you? My children are not allowed to go out alone. I am not allowed to drink any wine.

To eat, effen; to ask, fragen; to go out, ausgeben; alone, allein.

## 5. Sollen.

A good child ought to obey his parents. You ought to have gone to the concert. You should have gone to your

friend. You should not believe all (that) you hear. The king is said to be arrived.\*

A good child, ein gutes Kinb; to obey, gehorchen, dat.; to his parents, seinen Eltern; to the concert, in bas Concert; to go, gehen; to your friend, zu Ihrem Freunde; to believe, glauben; all, alles.

## 6. Mussen.

I was obliged to remain at home. I have been obliged to do it. I must set out to-day. I must go.

To remain, bleiben; at home, ju hause; to set out, abreisen.

# 7. Laffen.

Let him go. I have had a new coat made. Let us take a walk. You should let your son go to school.

To have made, machen lassen; to take a walk; einen Spaziergang machen.

### IRREGULAR VERBS.

My father has given me a watch. Yesterday I saw you in the street. Where did you go? I went to my tailor. Have you written your letter? Yes, I wrote it this morning. You do not eat much. I have eaten enough. This morning I drank three glasses of water. To-day you have not drunk any wine. I have just taken a glass. Three days ago I went to my cousin. He was born, he ate, drank, played, slept, became ill, and died. What have you done? I have drunk a glass of water. Have you spoken to my father? Have you read Schiller's poems?

In the street, in der Straße; to my tailor, zu meinem Schneider; your letter, Ihren Brief; this morning, diesen Morgen; not much, nicht viel; three glasses of water, drei Gläser Wasser; not any wine, keinen Wein; to my cousin, zu meinem Vetter; to be born,

<sup>\*</sup> Sollen is often used in German in the signification of, "to be said," "to be repeated."

geboren werben; to eat, effen; to drink, trinken; to play, spielen; to become ill, krank werben; to die, sterben; to do, thun; to my father, mit meinem Bater; Schiller's poems, Schiller's Gebichte.

#### NEUTER VERBS.

I rose very early this morning. Our neighbour is dead. I have remained with him three days and three nights. Your flowers have grown very well. Is your father gone (in a carriage) to London? No, he has remained at home. After an illness of three months my father recovered.

To get up, aufstehen (irr.), part. aufgestanden; to remain, bleiben, part. geblieben; our neighbour, unser Nachbar; to grow, wachsen, participle, gewachsen; your flowers, Ihre Blumen; very well, sehr gut; to go in a carriage, fahren, part. gefahren; after an illness, nach einer Krankheit; of three months, von drei Monaten; to recover, gesund werden.

#### REFLECTIVE VERBS.

Do you remember me? I remember you very well. I am glad to see you well. Sit down a little. You may depend upon me. I depend entirely upon you. The young man bathes daily in the Thames. You are mistaken. I shall apply to you.

To remember, sich erinnern (genit.); to be glad, sich freuen; to sit down, sich segen; a little, ein wenig; to depend, sich verlassen, (auf with the accus.); the young man, ber junge Mann; daily, taglich; in the Thames, in ber Themse; to be mistaken, sich irren; to apply, sich wenden, (an, with the accus.)

## COMPOUND VERBS INSEPARABLE.

I have invented a new instrument. A few days ago I received a letter. When did you receive it? Yesterday week. I must answer it to-day. I have promised it. Our neighbour has left a large fortune. You have neglected your business. That has caused me much trouble. I did not understand you. The affair is not yet decided. I have

broken the looking-glass. Yesterday I received six letters. But I shall not answer them all. I shall answer only two of them. How much have I to pay? We shall set off to-morrow.

To invent, ersinden; a new instrument, ein neues Inftrument; a few days ago, vor einigen Aagen; to receive, (irr.) erhalten; when, wann; yesterday week, gestern vor acht Aagen; to answer, beant-worten; to promise, versprechen; to leave, hinterlassen; a large fortune, ein großes Bermögen; to neglect, vernachläßigen; your business, Ihr Geschäft; to cause, verursachen (dat.); much trouble, viele Mühe; to understand, verstehen (irr.); the assair, bie Sache; to decide, entschen; to break, zerbrechen (irr.); the looking glass, ben Spiegel; to receive, erhalten (irr.); letters, Briese; but, aber; all, alle; of them, bavon; to pay, zu bezahlen; to set off, abreisen.

#### COMPOUND VERBS SEPARABLE.

Copy this letter immediately. I told you to copy it. I have already copied it. Let us go out. My sister is gone out. I told you to go out. Why did you not go out? At what time shall I come back? At half past two. My sister is just come back. Take away the wine. This morning the foreigner arrived from Germany. Put on your hat. Now let us go out. We shall soon come back. Now I must go away.

To copy, abscriben; this letter, diesen Brief; immediately, sogleich; to tell, sagen (dat.); already, schon; to go out, ausgehen; at what time, um welche Zeit; to come back, zurücksommen; just, so eben; to take away, wegnehmen; this morning, diesen Morgen; to arrive, ankommen (irr.); the foreigner, ber Frembe; from Germany, von Deutschland; to put on, aussen; the hat, ber Hut; to go away, weggehen.

Come in. Shall I come out? Tell the servant to bring down my hat. My business brings me in four hundred a year. In an hour's time I shall send the boy away. I told him to go away this morning. Last week I began to learn

German. You pronounce it very well. The English pronounce German very well. My son is just come back from Germany.

To come in, hereinkommen; to come out, herauskommen; the servant, ber Bebiente; to bring down, herunterzubringen; my business, mein Geschäft; to bring in, einbringen (dat.); four hundred a year, vier hundert Pfund Sterling des Jahrs; in an hour's time, in einer Stunde; to send away, wegschicken; to begin, anfangen; German, beutsch; to pronounce, aussprechen; the English, bie Englander.

## THE DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

#### FIRST DECLENSION.

The mother and daughters are gone out. Take these flowers; they are roses and lilies. Give them to our neighbour. I have fulfilled my duties. Give me some pears and apricots. How many daughters have you? Your daughter sings like a nightingale. How many ladies did you see at the concert? There are many towns in England. My hands are cold. The times are very bad.

The mother, die Mutter; the flower, die Blume; they are, es sind; the lily, die Lilie; to sulfil, etfullen; the duty, die Pflicht; some, einige; a pear, eine Birne; an apricot, eine Apricose; how many, wie viele; to sing, singen; like, wie; the nightingale, die Nachtigall; ladies, Damen; at the concert, in dem Concert; there are, es giebt; the town, die Stadt; the hand, die Hand; the time, die Zeit; bad, schlecht.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

Give me two apples. My brothers are come home. Where are my boots? These are your brother's boots. The English gardens are very fine. My eyes pain me. Have you seen my birds? I shall give them to my brotherin-law. Give me a plate and a spoon. The English are very kind to (towards) foreigners.

The apple, ber Apfel; to come home, ju hause kommen; the

boot, ber Stiefel; the English gardens, bie englischen Garten; very fine, sehr schon; the eye, bas Auge; to pain. schwerzen; the bird, ber Bogel; the plate, ber Teller; the spoon ber loffel; an Englishman, ein Englander; towards foreigners, gegen Frembe.

#### THIRD DECLENSION.

The boys have shot a hare. How many hares have you seen? The earls are just arrived. All men wish to become happy. Look, here is a boy with two monkeys. The soldiers are not yet come. There are many lawyers in England. There are many students at Oxford. The slaves have become Christians.

The boy, ber Anabe; to shoot, ichießen (irr.); the hare, ber Gase; the earl, ber Graf; all men, alle Menschen; to wish, munschen; to become, zu werben; with, mit; the monkey, ber Affe; the soldier, ber Solbat; a lawyer, ein Abvocat; a student, ein Stubent, (m.); a slave, ein Sclave; a Christian, ein Christ.

#### FOURTH DECLENSION.

I drink every morning two glasses of water. We found the man's children in the forest. That lady has beautiful teeth. My father-in-law has a great many books. They eat many eggs in England. I like eating nuts. The owner of this house has many estates. The leaves of this book are dirty.

A glass, ein Glas, n.; in, in, dat.; the forest, ber Balb; the tooth, ber Bahn; to eat, essen; an egg, ein En; I like eating, ich esse gerne; a nut, eine Nuß (ů); the owner, ber Eigenthümer; an estate, ein Gut, n.; the leaf, das Blatt; the book, das Buch; dirty, schmuzig.

## Exercise on the Four Declensions.

The houses in England are very comfortable. We consist of body and soul. The body dies, but the soul is immortal. I have two brothers and one sister. This is a

friend of my father's. The flowers are in the garden. I have seen many beautiful gardens in England. The English ladies wear many diamonds. My friend has three gardens. The soldiers are just arrived. There are many poets in Germany. How many English miles can you walk in a hour. Not quite four miles. I have bought two penknives.

The house, bas haus; comfortable, bequem; to consist, wir bestichen; of, aus; the body, ber Leib; the soul, tie Seele; to die, sterben, irr.; immortal, unsterblich; to wear, tragen; a poet, ein Dichter, m.; English miles, englische Meilen; in, in, dat.; an hour, eine Stunde; not quite, nicht gang; to buy, kaufen; a penknise, ein Febermesser.

#### THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The prudent man. The man is prudent. The poor child. The child is poor. My little brother. A good child. The good child. An old friend. Beautiful weather. Fresh butter. A large horse. A little ass. I am always contented. Have you a good appetite? She is not rich, but she is pretty. (The) white bonnets are now the fashion. Sour apples are unwholesome. Here are sweet apples and ripe cherries. I shall eat them with great pleasure. I seldom buy old books. (The) war is a great evil. Alexander the great was very valiant, but he was not grateful.

Prudent, klug; little, klein; fresh, frisch; butter, Butter, f.; large, groß; an ass, ein Esel; appetite, Appetit; pretty, hubsch; the bonnet, ber Hut; the fashion, Mode; sour, sauer; unwholesome, ungesund; sweet, süß; ripe, reif; cherries, Kirschen; with great pleasure, mit großem Bergnügen; seldom, selten; the war, ber Krieg; an evil, ein Uebel; valiant, tapser; grateful, bankbar.

## THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

My greatest pleasure is to make others happy. I have lost one of my friends. In the morning I am most cheerful. I like best to drink water. I am poorer than you. To-day

the weather is finer than yesterday. You are more diligent than you were. Your mother is more weak than ill. I was more successful in Paris than in London.

Great, groß; others, andern; to make, zu machen; to lose, verslieren, irr.; in the morning, des Morgens; cheerful, munter; I like best to drink, ich trinke am liebsten; sine, schön; weak, schwach.

#### PREPOSITIONS.

I had the pleasure of speaking to your father. He spoke to me about his books. He had been the day before yesterday to his sister's. His sister went out of the house just now. I believe she is gone to her mother. Her mother told me she would go to London in a short time. Perhaps I shall go with her. One can travel to London for a pound. I shall not go without my wife. Alexander the great was not grateful towards his friends. On the other side of the grave dwells eternal peace. Let us go to my brother. Will you go with me? Will you take a glass of wine with me? With much pleasure.

Of speaking, zu sprechen, (mit, dat.); about, von, dat.; at, ben, dat.; out of, aus, dat.; to believe, glauben; to, zu, dat.; to London, nach London; in a short time, in furzer Zeit; with, mit, dat.; to travel, reisen; for, fur, acc.; without, ohne, acc.; wife, Frau; towards, gegen, acc; on the other side, jenseits, gen.; the grave, bas Grab.

# PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

There are not less than six boys in the street. My sons are going hunting to-morrow. I have been to (in) church this morning. We go to church to-morrow. Your father is now in (auf) the country. When does your father go into (auf) the country? Why are the boys not in the room? Let us walk into the room. Do you think of (an) me some-

times? It was on (an) a Sunday when I last thought of you. Have you been at (in) the theatre? I never go to (in) the theatre. Where is my umbrella? It stands behind (hinter) the pianoforte. No, it is in the kitchen. I believe it is under (unter) the sofa. Put it upon (auf) the chair.

Not less, nicht weniger; than, als; to go hunting, auf die Sagd gehen; to walk, gehen; the room, das Jimmer; to think, benten; sometimes, zuweilen; when, als; last, zuleht; an umbrella, ein Schirm, m.; the pianoforte, das Fortepiano; the kitchen, die Küche; to put, legen.

#### Exercises on the German Construction.

#### Rule I—III.

I am here. (The) tea is ready. The bee makes honey. The bee has a sting. My sons are at school. I have bought a horse. My brother has been here. He has likewise bought a horse. He has given the horse to me. I gave it to my father. Give me your penknife. I shall give it to my son. It is three o'clock. You are right.

Ready, fertig; the bee, bie Biene; to make, machen; honey, honig; a sting, ein Stachel, m.; at school, in ber Schule; likewise, gleichfalls; you are right, sie haben Recht.

#### Rules IV & V.

I have written a letter to (an) him. My son danced a quadrille with her. Somebody gave her an apple. She gave it to me. Where is the book? I shall give it to you. My son has given me a horse. He gave it to me this morning.

To dance, tangen; a quadrille, eine Quabrille; somebody, jemanb.

## Rule VI-VIII.

I was at a ball last night. I never eat meat in the evening. My friend was in London a few weeks ago. I

shall go to France in a few days. I have written a letter to my friend in Paris. Take my cloth to the tailor.

At a ball, auf einem Balle; in the evening, bes Abenbs; meat, Fleisch; a sew weeks ago, vor einigen Bochen; in a sew days, in einigen Tagen; to take, is expressed in German by bringen, to bring.

#### Rule IX-XI.

I do not remember you. I shall dress soon. I bathe every morning in the river. You expose yourself to great danger. I never was in America. I always take water at dinner. Did you not see my brother? I did not see him. You will not see him to-day. He does not come home to-day. I saw your brother, but not your sister. I never drink wine without water.

To remember, sich erinnern, gen.; to dress, sich ankleiden, or anziehen; to bathe, sich baden; to expose oneself, sich aussehen, dat.; at dinner, ben Tische; to come home, nach Hause kommen.

#### Rule XII.

I have often had the pleasure of seeing your father. Tell (to) the boy to fetch my umbrella. I shall have the pleasure of going out with you. I will conduct you to the park, in order to see the flowers and trees. Have you seen our new house? Not yet, but I hope to see it soon. I went into a shop yesterday to buy a new hat. All men wish to become happy.

To fetch, holen; to conduct, führen; a shop, ein Laben; in order, um.

#### Rule XIV.

To-day I shall go to church. Next Sunday my father goes to his country-house. There he will find his daughter. Next year I hope to learn German. In Berlin I have only

one friend. Yesterday it rained much. Now we are all going home.

There, bort; rained, geregnet.

#### Rule XV.

In an hour we shall go out. Why do you not go out now? I prefer remaining at home. He set off yesterday. Yesterday I copied his letter. The earl alighted before our house. I stood close by. Yesterday he came back. I took a seat in the park. Read something to me.

To preser, vorziehen; to remain, zu bleiben; to start, abreisen; to copy, abschreiben; to stand, stehen; close by, baben; to come back, zurucktommen; to take a seat, sich niebersegen; to read to, vorzlesen, dat.

#### Rules XVI & XVII.

I saw a man who has been four times in China. Tell me who the man is. I do not know who he is. He did not tell me who he is. What o'clock is it? Can you tell me what o'clock it is? I saw a gentleman whom you know. The gentleman who sits there is a Pole. Who did that? Can you tell me who did that? The coach in which I travelled was very small.

Four times, viermal; what o'clock, wie viel Uhr; a gentleman, ein herr, m.; to sit, sigen; a Pole, ein Pole; the coach, eine Kutsche; small. flein.

#### Rules XVIII & XIX.

I should not have acted so if I had been older. If I had been older, I should not have acted so. Now I am married I am happy. I will stay here, that you may have a companion. I shall stay here till your son comes back. Whilst I was writing a letter, your brother came into the room. Before I go out I must speak to you.

To act, hanbeln; married, verheirathet; to stay, bleiben.

#### Rules XX & XXI.

If you do not go out, I shall go out. Although I am very ill, I shall still go out to-day. If I do not get better, I shall send for the doctor. Should you not get better, I shall fetch the doctor. If you had not stayed so much at home, you would not have been ill. If I had but known that sooner. If you were rich, you would have friends. Had I had money, I should have had friends. I am very glad that these exercises are at an end.

Still, bennoch; to send, schiden (noch, dat.); to stay at home, zu hause bleiben; but, nur; to be at an end, zu Ende seyn.

# READING LESSONS.

1.

Gin Beiser pflegte ju sagen : Der Mensch habe nur Ginen Mund und zwei Ohren, bamit er weniger rebe und mehr hore.

2.

Diogenes bemerkte einen Jungling, welcher errothete. Gut, mein Rind, fagte er gu ibm, bieß ift bie Leibfarbe ber Augenb.

3.

A. (nach einer Loge zeigenb, seinem unbekannten Rachbar ins Ohr): "Seben Sie boch bas Affengesicht ba! — kann man etwas Säslicheres seben?"

Unbekannter. Wer benn ?

A. Je nun, die bort eben in die Loge trat.

Unbekannter. Das ift meine Schwefter.

A. (betroffen). Rein, nein, ich meine die Andere, die neben ihr fteht.

Unbekannter. Das ift meine Frau.

4,

In Leffings Gegenwart rühmte man ein Buch, und behauptete unter andern, daß sehr viel Wahres und Neues darin sen. "Rur schabe," sprach Lefsing, "daß das Wahre darin nicht neu, und das Neue nicht wahr ist."

5.

Iemand bedauerte Rousseau wegen der Menge seiner Berfolger, und sehte hinzu: Die Menschen sind bose. "Die Menschen," antswortete der Bedauerte, "ja — aber der Mensch ist gut."

6.

Ein einfältiger Tropf hatte eine ftumpfe Rase. Gott erhalte Ihnen Ihr Gesicht, sagte ein Armer zu ihm, dem er ein Almosen zegeben hatte. Warum wünschest du mir das? fragte er ihn. Wenn Ihr Gesicht schwach werden sollte, antwortete der Arme, so können Sie ja keine Brille tragen.

7.

Als Cicero seinen Tochtermann Dolabella, welcher sehr klein war, mit einem langen Degen an ber Seite kommen sah, so sagte er: Wer hat benn meinen Gibam an diesen Degen gebunden?

R.

Ein Bauer, welcher gesehen hatte, daß die alten Leute, wenn sie lesen wollten, sich der Brillen bedienten, beschlöß in die Stadt zu geben, um sich eine zu kaufen. Als er da angekommen war, gieng er zu einem Brillenhandler. Dieser setzte ihm sogleich eine Brille auf die Rase; der Bauer nahm ein Buch, konnte aber mit der Brille nicht lesen. Der Krämer setzte ihm eine andere auf, allein der Bauer konnte doch nicht lesen. Mein Freund, frug der Brillen-handler, Ihr könnt vielleicht gar nicht lesen? Zum henker, sagte der Bauer, wenn ich lesen könnte, so brauchte ich eure Brillen nicht!

9.

Iwey Bauern wurben von ihrem Dorfe nach der Stadt gesandt, um einen geschickten Maler aufzusuchen, der das Gemälde für den hauptaltar ihrer Kirche verfertigen sollte. Es sollte die Marter des heiligen Sebastian vorstellen. Der Maler, an den sie sich wandten, fragte sie, od er den heiligen lebendig oder todt abmalen sollte. Diese Frage setze sie einige Zeit sehr in Verlegenheit. Endlich sagte einer von ihnen: Das sicherste ist, sie malen ihn lebend; wenn man ihn todt haben will, so kann man ihn ja immer todtschlagen.

#### 10.

Eine Dame auf bem Lande schrieb an eine Dame in der Stadt, und bat sie, ihr einen hofmeister zu verschaffen, der folgende Eigenschaften habe. (hier fügte sie ein Register ben, welches alle Tugensben und fast alle Wissenschaften und Künste enthielt.) Die Dame in der Stadt antwortete: "Ich habe einen hofmeister, wie Sie ihn verlangen, gesucht, aber noch nicht gefunden. Doch ich werde fortsfahren ihn zu suchen, und sobald ich ihn gefunden habe, können sie sich baraus verlassen, daß ich ihn — heirathen werde."

#### 11.

Es ift sonst kein großer Spaß baben, wenn man ein Recept in die Apotheke tragen muß; aber vor langen Jahren war es doch einmal ein Spaß. Da hielt ein Mann von einem Dorse eines Tages mit einem Wagen und zwen Ochsen vor der Stadtapotheke still, lud sorgsam eine große tannene Stubenthüre ab, und trug sie hinein. Der Apotheker machte große Augen und sagte: Was wollt ihr da, guter Freund mit eurer Stubenthüre? der Schreiner wohnt um zwen Hausser links. Der Mann antwortete, der Doktor habe seiner kranken Frau ein Tränklein verordnen wollen, und da in dem ganzen hause keine Feder und Dinte und kein Papier, sondern nur ein Stückhen Kreibe gewesen wäre, so habe der Herr Doktor das Recept an die Stubenthür geschrieben.

#### 12.

Carl ber 3wölfte, ber in Stralsund belagert war, dictirte seinem Secretar Briefe nach Schweben. Eine Bombe siel auf das haus worin sich der König besand, durchschlug das Dach, und zersprang neben seinem Jimmer. Die hälfte des Fußbobens zerslog in Stücken. Das Kabinet worin ber König dictirte, war zum Theil durch eine dicke Mauer von diesem Jimmer getrennt, welche nichts von der Ersschütterung litt, und zum guten Glücke slog keines von diesen Stücken in das Cabinet, bessen Thure offen stand. Ben dem Knalle dieser

Bombe, die das ganze Haus zu zerschmettern schien, siel dem Secretär die Feber aus der Hand. "Was giebt es," sagte der König mit ruhiger Miene zu ihm: "Warum schreiben Sie nicht fort?"— Ach, gnädigster Herr, erwiederte der Secretär, die Bombe!—"Run," sagte der König, "was hat die Bombe mit dem Briese zu thun, den ich Ihnen dictire? sahren Sie sort!"

#### 13.

# Die benden Tonnen.

Gines Morgens, als der weise Diogenes sich aus seiner Tonne erhob, um die Sonne aus dem Meer hervorsteigen zu sehen, demerkte er mit Berwunderung, daß die Worgenrothe statt einer Tonne deren zwey umstrahlte. Ein vornehmer Jüngling hatte den Entschluß gesaßt, ein Weiser zu werden, wie der bewunderte und verspottete Diogenes, und in der Nacht seine Tonne gen Kenchraa gewälzt. "Wohl! mein Sohn," sagte der Greis, "ich sehe die Weisheit hat an dir sich einen Schüler erbeutet!"

Der Jungling lachelte über bas Lob bes verehrten Greifes. Diogenes aber nahm seine Tonne, wälzte sie gegen bas Meer und stürzte sie hinein. Da schwantte sie auf ben Wogen bahin.

Der Jüngling erstaunte. Da sprach Diogenes: Ich habe an dir endlich einen würdigen Schüler gefunden. Bollende nun beinen Sieg über dich selbst! Berschreibe mir beine Güter, und ich will hingehen, und sie ben Armen vertheilen.

Der Jüngling antwortete: Ich habe noch einiges zu hause zu be- schicken! — ließ seine Tonne bahinten, und entfernte sich.

Da lächelte Diogenes und sprach: Die possierlichen Menschen! Sie meinen, es sen mit ber Tonne genug! Aber sie täuschen sich selber? wie wollten sie gegen Andere wahr senn können?

So fprach er, und begab fich in die neue Tonne.

Der vornehme Jüngling aber blieb baheim, und schämte fich, und fühlte fich, bag er nicht eber als jest ben erften Schritt zur Weisheit gethan habe. Rut um mach er.

4

#### 14.

## Der Rufuf.

Ein Rutut fprach zu einem Staar, Der aus ber Stadt entflohen mar : Bas fpricht man, fieng er an zu schreien, Bas fpricht man in ber Stadt von unfern Melobeien? Was spricht man von der Nachtigall? "Die ganze Stabt lobt ihre Lieber." Und von ber Lerche? rief er wieber. "Die halbe Stabt lobt ihrer Stimme Schall." Und von der Amsel? fuhr er fort. "Auch biefe lobt man hier und bort." Ich muß bich boch noch etwas fragen: Bas, rief er, spricht man benn von mir ? "Das," (prach ber Staar, "bas weiß ich nicht zu fagen ; Denn feine Geele red't von bir." So will ich, fuhr er fort, mich an bem Unbank rachen, Und ewig von mir felber fprechen.

#### 15.

## Die Gartnerin und bie Biene.

Eine kleine Biene flog Emsig hin und her, und sog Süßigkeit aus allen Blumen. Bienchen, spricht die Gärtnerin, Die sie bei der Arbeit trifft, Manche Blume hat auch Gift: Und du saugst aus allen Blumen? Ia, spricht sie zur Gärtnerin, Ia, das Gift laß ich darin.

16.

# Der Beifig.

Ein Zeisig mar's und eine Nachtigall, Die einst zu gleicher Beit vor Damons Kenfter bingen. Die Rachtigall fieng an ihr gottlich Lieb ju fingen, Und Damons kleinem Sohn gefiel ber juge Schall. "Ad welcher fingt von beiben boch so schon? Den Bogel mocht' ich wirklich febn !" Der Bater macht ibm biefe Kreube, Er nimmt bie Bogel gleich berein. Dier, fpricht er, find fie alle beibe ; Doch welcher wird ber schone Sanger senn? Betrauft bu bich, mir bas zu fagen? Der Sohn lagt fich nicht zweimal fragen, Schnell weis't er auf ben Beisig bin ; "Der," fpricht er, "muß es fenn, so mahr ich ehrlich bin ; Wie icon und gelb ift fein Gefieber ! Drum singt er auch so schone Lieber ; Dem anbern fieht man's aleich an feinen Rebern an, Dag er nichts Rluges fingen fann."

Gellert.

17.

# Der Zangbar.

Ein Bar, ber lange Zeit fein Brob ertanzen muffen, Entrann, und wählte sich ben ersten Aufenthalt. Die Bären grüßten ihn mit brüberlichen Kuffen, Und brummten freudig durch den Walb, Und wo ein Bar ben andern sah, So hieß es: Pet ift wieder ba!

Der Bar erzählte brauf, was er in fremben Landen Für Abenteuer ausgestanden, Was er gesehn, gehört, gethan! Und sieng, da er vom Tanzen red'te, Als ging' er noch an seiner Kette, Auf polnisch schön zu tanzen an.

Die Brüber, die ihn tanzen sahen, Bewunderten die Wendung seiner Glieber, Und gleich versuchten es die Brüber; Allein anstatt, wie er, zu gehn, So konnten sie kaum ausrecht stehn, Und mancher siel der Länge nach darnieder. Um besto mehr ließ sich der Tänzer sehn; Doch seine Kunst verdroß den ganzen hausen. "Fort," schrien alle, "fort mit dir ! Du Narr willst klüger sehn als wir?" Wan zwang den Pet davon zu lausen.

Bellert.

18.

Der Lowe und ber Fuchs.

"herr Lowe," (prach ber Fuchs, "ich muß Dir's nur gestehen; mein Verbruß hat sonst kein Ende: Der Esel spricht von dir nicht gut; Er sagt, was ich an dir zu loben fande, Das wiss er nicht; bein helbenmuth Sen zweiselhaft; du gabst ihm keine Proben Von Großmuth und Gerechtigkeit; Du würgtest die Unschuld, suchtest Streit; Er könne dich nicht loben." Ein Weilchen schwieg der Löwe still; Dann sprach er: "Fuchs! er spreche was er will; Denn was von mir ein Esel spricht, Das acht' ich nicht!"

19.

Der Hausherr und bie Kagen.

Thier' und Menschen schliefen seste, Selbst ber Hausprophete schwieg 3 Als ein Schwarm geschwänzter Gäste Bon ben nächsten Dächern stieg.

In bem Vorsaal' eines Reichen Stimmten sie ihr Liebchen an,— So ein Lieb, bas Stein' erweichen, Menschen rasend machen kann.

Hinz, bes Murnurs Schwiegervater, Schlug ben Takt erbarmlich schön, Und zwei abgelebte Kater Qualten sich, ihm beizustehn.

Endlich tanzen alle Ragen, Poltern, larmen, baß es fracht, Bischen, heulen, sprubeln, fragen, Bis ber herr im hauf' erwacht.

Dieser springt mit einem Prügel In bem sinstern Saal' herum, Schlägt um sich, zerstößt ben Spiegel, Wirst ein Dugend Tassen um. Stolpert über ein'ge Spähne, Stürzt im Fallen auf die Uhr, Und zerbricht zwei Reihen Zähne. Blinder Eifer schabet nur.

Lidtmer.

20.

Der Rachahmer.

Gin Pfeil vom Bogen abgeschnellt, Flog hoch empor zum himmelszelt, Und rief mit stolzem Selbstvergnügen Dem König Abler spöttisch zu: Sieh her, ich kann so hoch wie du, Und höher, durch die Lüste sliegen! Der Abler lacht' und sprach: O Thor! Was hilft dir dein erborgt Gesieder? Durch fremde Kraft steigst du empor, Und durch dich selber sinkste du nieder.

Du å di ler.

## VOCABULARY

#### OF THE MOST NECESSARY WORDS.

#### Nouns.

N. B.—The numbers (1), (2), (3), (4), refer to the declensions, and the letters  $[\mathring{a}]$ ,  $[\mathring{b}]$ ,  $[\mathring{u}]$ , signify that the vowel is to be changed in the plural.

Sott (4), 「87, God Zesus Christ Jesus Christ bie Bett (1), the world bie Erbe (1), the earth ber Mond (4), the moon ein Stern (4), m. a star bie Sonne (1), the sun ein Engel (2), an angel ein Chrift (3), a Christian ein Jude (3), a Jew bie Liebe (1), love die Wahrheit (1), truth bie Gute (1), goodness, kindness bie Seele (1), the soul ber Menich (3), man bie Hoffnung (1), hope eine Thrane (1), a tear ber Traum (4), [a], the dream ber Schlaf (4), sleep die Gesundheit (1), health bie Schonheit (1), beauty

bas Vergnügen (2), pleasure ber Muth (4), courage bie Gebulb (1), patience bie Ehre (1), honour ber Durst (4), thirst ber Hunger (2), hunger bie Luft (1), [ů], air bas Feuer (2), fire bas Wasser (2), water bas Wetter (2), the weather ber Wind (4), the wind ber Regen (2), the rain ber Schnee (2), the snow bas Eis (4), the ice ber Donner (2), the thunder ber Sturm (4), the storm bas Licht (4), [er], the light. the candle ber Regenbogen (2), the rainbow ber Staub (4), the dust bie Roble (1), coal

ein Stein, m. (4), a stone ber Berg (4), the mountain ber Sugel (2), the hill das Meer (4) } the sea bie Gee (1) ber Strom (4), [6], the stream ber Fluß (4), [u], the river ber Schatten (2), the shadow ber Safen (2), the harbour ber Canal (4), the canal das Frühstück (4), breakfast bas Mittagseffen (2), dinner das Abenbessen (2), supper ber Thee (2), tea ber Kaffee (2), coffee ber Rahm (4), cream die Mild (1), milk bas Waffer (2), water ber Wein (4), wine bas Bier (4), beer bas Brob (4), bread die Butter (1), butter ber Buder (2), sugar bas Meffer (2), the knife bie Gabel (1), the fork ber Loffel (2), the spoon ber Theeloffel (2), the teaspoon eine Taffe (1), a cup ein Teller m. (2), a plate eine Schuffel (1), a dish ein Glas m. (4), [a], a glass das Fleisch (4), the meat die Suppe (1), soup

ber Rase (2), the cheese ein Stud n. (4), a piece bas Rinbfleisch (4), beef bas Kalbfleisch (4), veal bas hammelfleisch (4), mutton bas Lammfleisch (4), lamb ber Schinken (2), ham bas Schweinefleisch (4), pork eine Gans (1), [å], a goose eine Laube (1), a pigeon eine Ente (1), a duck ein Rebhuhn n. (4), [û], a partridge. ein Fasan m. (3), a pheasant ein hase m. (3), a hare ein Reh, n. (4), a deer Wildpret (3), venison ein Fisch m. (4), a fish ein Lachs m. (4), a salmon eine Scholle (1), a sole ein Secht m. (4), a pike ein Aal m. (4), an eel eine Forelle (1), a trout eine Kartoffel (1), a potato ber Rohl (4), the cabbage Erbsen, peas. Bohnen, beans ber Pfeffer (2), pepper bas Salz (4), salt ber Senf (4), mustard ber Effig (4), vinegar das Del (4), oil ein Apfel (2), [a], an apple

eine Birne (1), a pear eine Kirsche (1), a cherry eine Araube (1), a grape eine Psirsche (1), a peach Erbbeeren, strawberries himbeeren, raspberries Stackelbeeren, gooseberries Iohannisbeeren, currants eine Citrone (1), a lemon eine Apfelsine (1), an orange Weintrauben, grapes eine Apricose (1), an apricot eine Psaume (1), a plum.

ber Sut (4), the hat bas Salstud (4), [u], the cravat ein Kleib n. (4), a gown ein Roct m. (4), [6], a coat ber Anopf (4), [6], the button eine Beste (1), a waistcoat bie Hosen, the trowsers ber Mantel (2), [a], the cloak ein Strumpf (4), a stocking bie Strumpfe, the stockings ber Handschuh (4), the glove bie Panbschuhe, gloves ein Schuh m. (4), a shoe ein paar Schuhe, a pair of shoes ber Stiefel (2), the boot bie Stiefeln, the boots ber Pantoffel (2), the slipper bie Pantoffeln (2), the slippers bie Uhr (1), the watch ber Regenschirm (4), ) the umbrella ber Schirm (4), ber Sonnenschirm (4), the pa-TAROL

ber Stock (4), [8], the stick ber Ring (4), the ring bie Rleiberburfte (1), the clothes brush ber Ramm (4), [a], the comb eine Stecknabel (1), a pin ein herr (3), a gentleman eine Dame (1), a lady ein Mann m. [a], a man eine Frau (1), a woman ein Knabe m. (3), a boy ein Kind n. (4), [er], a child ein Mabchen n. (2), a girl ein Jungling (4), a youth bie Mutter (1), [u], the mother ber Sohn (4), [8], the son bie Tochter (1), [8], the daughter bie Grofvater (2), the grandfather bie Großmutter (1), [u], the grandmother

ber Entel (2), the grandson bie Entelinn (1), the granddaughter (2), [u], the Bruber ber brother bie Schwester (1), the sister ber Oheim (4), the uncle bie Zante (1), the aunt der Schwager (2), (a) the brother-in-law die Schwägerinn (1), the sisterin-law ber Reffe (3), the nephew bie Richte (1), the niece ber Better (2), the cousin bie Cousine (1), the cousin ber Ropf (4), [6], the head bas Saar (4), the hair

bas Gesicht (4), the face bas Auge (2), the eye bas Ohr (4), the ear bie Nase (1), the nose der Mund (4), the mouth bie Bunge (1), the tongue ber Sals (4), the neck ber Fuß (4), [û], the foot ber Arm (4), the arm bie Sanb (1), [a], the hand ber Finger (2), the finger ber Ragel (2), [a], the nail ber Puls (4), the pulse bas Blut (4), the blood bas Barz (3), the heart ber Zahn (4), [a], the tooth ber Magen (2), the stomach bie Lunge (1), the lungs.

ber Frühling (4), spring
ber Sommer (2), summer
ber Herbst (4), autumn
ber Winter (2), winter
ber Sontag, Sunday
ber Wontag, Monday
ber Dienstag, Tuesday
ber Mittwoch, Wednesday
ber Donnerstag, Thursday
ber Freitag, Friday
ber Sonnabend, Saturday
bas Jahr (4), the year

ber Monat (4), the month
bie Woche (1), the week
ber Tag (4), the day
bie Stunbe (1), the hour
eine Minute (1), a minute
eine Secunbe (1), a second
ein Feiertag (4), a holiday
ein Festiag, a festive day
ein Augenblick (4), a moment
ber Januar, January
ber Februar, February
ber März, March

ber April, April ber Man, May ber Juny, June ber July, July ber August, August ber September, September ber October, October ber Rovember, November ber December, December Beibnachten, Christmas Offern, Easter ber Morgen (2), the morning ber Bormittag (4), the forenoon ber Mittag (4), the noon ber Nachmittag (4), the afternoon ber Abend (4), the evening bie Nacht (1), the night bie Mitternacht (1), the midnight bie Stadt (1), [a], the town bas Dorf (4),  $\lceil \delta \rceil$ , the village bie Straße (1), the street die Kirche (1), the church bie Schule (1), the school die Bank (1), the bank bie Borse (1), the exchange, purse bas Bollhaus (4), [a], the customhouse bas Saus (4), [6], the house ber Martt (4), [a], the market ber Marktplat (4), [å], the market-place ber Gafthof (4), the hotel ber Laden (2), shop, also shutter ber Kauflaben (2), the shop bas Bab (4), [a], the bath bie Brucke (1), the bridge ber Kirchhof (4), [8] the churchyard bas Schloß (4), [8], the lock bie Thure (1), the door der Schluffel (2), the key bie Treppe (1), the staircase bas Zimmer (2), the room bas Schlafzimmer, the bedroom bas Bett (4), the bed bas Fenster (2), the window ber Tisch (4), the table ber Stuhl (4), [u], the chair ber Spiegel (2), the lookingglass ber Leuchter (2), the candlestick bas Panbtuch (4), [u], the towel bie Seife (1), soap die Küche (1), the kitchen bas Feuer (2), the fire ber Blasbalg (4), [a], the bellows

ber Rauch (4), the smoke

ber Sarten (2), [å], the garden ber Hof (4), [b], the court, the court-yard ber Stall (4), [å], the stable ber Keller (2), the cellar eine Flasche (1), eine Bouteille (1), ber Kork (4), the cork ein Korkzieher (2), a corkscrew

ber Diamant (3), the diamond bie Perle (1), the pearl ber Ring (4), the ring bas Glas (4), [a], the glass ber Magnet, the magnet bas Golb (4), gold bas Silber (2), silver bas Kupfer (2), copper ber Messing (4), brass das Eisen (2), iron ein Thier, n. (4). an animal ber Lowe (3), the lion ber Leopard (4), the leopard ber Tiger (2), the tiger ber Bolf (4), [8], the wolf bie Spane (1), the hyena ber hirsh (4), the stag bas Reh (4), the roe ber Fuchs (4), [u], the fox ber Sase (3), the hare der Stahl (4), steel bas Zinn (4), pewter das Blei (4), lead bas Blech (4), tin bas Quechilber (2), quicksilver ein Stein m. (4), a stone bas Holz (4), [8], wood ber hammer (2), the hammer ber Ragel (2), [a], the nail ber Gips (4), gypsum bie Rreibe (1), chalk ber Kalk (4), lime ber Marmor (4), marble ber Steinbruch (4), [u], the quarry bas Fossil (1), the fossil die Feile (1), the file ber Affe (3), the monkey bie Maus (1), [a], the mouse die Rage (1), the cat ber Efel (2), the ass bas Pferb (4), the horse ber Odse (3), the ox die Kuh (1), [u], the cow bas Schaaf (4), the sheep ber Hund (4), the dog ber Bogel (2), [8], the bird ber Schmetterling (4), the butterfly

ber Papagen, the parrot bie Nachtigall (1), the nightingale bie Lerche (1), the lark ber Abler (2), the eagle bas Reft (4), the nest

bie Blume (1), the flower
bie Rose (1), the rose
bie Reste (1), the pink
bas Besichen (2), the violet
bie Litie (1), the lily
bas Bergismeinnicht (4), the
forget-me-not
bie Sonnenblume (1), the sunflower

ber Baum (4), [å], the tree bie Wiese (1), the meadow ber Walb (4), [å], the forest ber Garten (2), [å] the garden bas Korn (4), the corn ber Weisen (2), wheat bie Gerste, the barley ber Haser (2), oats.

bas Fortepiano, the pianoforte
bie Guitarre (1), the guitar
bie Kibte (1), the flute
bie Bioline (1), the violin
bie Orgel (2), the organ
bas Concert (2), the concert
bie Parse (1), the harp
bie Mussic (1), the music
eine Arie (1), an air
ein Lieb n. (4), a song
ein Concertstad (4), a concertpiece
ein Billet n., a ticket
ber Laiser (2), the emperor
bie Raiserinn (1), the empress

ber König (4), the king
bie Königinn (1), the queen
ber Kronprinz (3), the crownprince
bie Prinzessinn (1), the princess
ber Herzog (4), the duke
bie Herzoginn (1), the duchess
ber Graf (3), the count
bie Grässinn (1), the countess
ber Gefanbte (3), the embassador
ber General (4), the general
ber Obrist (3), the colonel
ber Major (4), the major

ber Hauptmann (4), the captain
ber Lieutenant (4), the lieutenant
ber Solbat (3), the soldier
bie Armee (1), the army
ber Krieg (4), war
bie Schlacht (1), the battle
bas Areffen (2), the skirmish
ber Feinb (4), the enemy
bie Kanone (1), the cannon
bie Flinte (1), the gun, musket
bie Piftole (1), the pistol
bas Schießpulver (2), gunpowder

ber Dold (4), the dagger
bas Schwerbt (4), the sword
bas Schiff (4), the ship, vessel
ein Kriegsschiff n., a man of
war
bie Krone (1), the crown
bie Krönung (1), the coronation
bie Belagerung (1), the siege
bas Commando, the command
bie Fahne (1), the standard,
banner
ber Angriff (4), the attack.

ber Kaufmann (4), the merchant
ber Dichter (2), the poet
ber Waler (2), the painter
ber Lehrer (2), the teacher
ber Abvocat (3), the advocate
ber Richter (2), the judge
ber Einfiebler (2), the hermit
ber Bäcker (2), the baker
ber Schneiber (2), the tailor
ber Schneiber (2), the shoemaker
ber Buchbinder (2), the bookbinder

ber Sattler (2), the saddler
ber Sattner (2), the gardener
bie Waaren, the goods, merchandize
ber Preis (4), the price
bas Papier (4), paper
bie Dinte (1), the ink
bie Feber (1), the pen
bas Febermesser (2), the penknise
bas Dintensas (4), [a], the
inkstand
ber Brief (4), the letter
bie Oblate (1), the waser

bas Siegellack (4), the sealingwax ber Bleistift (4), the pencil bas Buch (4), [û], the book bas Siegel (4), the seal

Europa, Europe
Asian, Asia
Africa, Africa
America, America
Deutschiand, Germany
England, England
Frantreich, France
Italien, Italy
Spanten, Spain
Russian
Poten, Poland
Schweben, Sweden
Indiante, Indiante
Eurtey, Turkey
Sie Schweiß, Switzerland

ein Europäer (2), a European
ein Asiatic
ein Afrikaner (2), an Asiatic
ein Afrikaner (2), an African
ein Deutscher (2), a German
ein Engländer (2), a German
ein Franzose (3), a Frenchman
ein Italianer (2), an Italian
ein Spanier (2), a Spaniard
ein Musse (3), a Russian
ein Pole (3), a Pole
ein Schwebe (3), a Swede
ein Indianer (2), an Indian
ein Türke (3), a Turk
ein Schweißer, a Swiss.

#### ADJECTIVES.

gut, good
jchlecht, bad
böse, bad, wicked
weise, wise
getehtt, learned
steffig, diligent
geschickt, skilful
bumm, stupid, foolish

unwiffent, ignorant
faul, lazy
glüdlich, happy
unglüdlich, unhappy
şufrieten, contented
unşufrieten, discontented
gütig, kind
tein, clean

schmuzig, dirty angenehm, agreeable unangenehm, disagreeable trocten, burre, dry feucht, naß, wet gefund, healthy ungefund, unhealthy fatt, cold heiß, hot Fubl, cool warm, warm hen, light, bright bunkel, dark frish, fresh alt, old neu, new jung, young 10hm, tame with, wild fremb, strange mahr, true unmahr, untrue luftig, merry trauria, sad bankbar, grateful unbantbar, ungrateful nůgliď, useful unnús, useless fdwer, heavy, difficult leicht, light, easy reich, rich arm, poor mube, weary, tired

ឃុំទី, sweet bitter, bitter fauer, sour bort, hard weich, soft voll, full leer, empty foon, fine, beautiful hubsa, pretty håflich, ugly ftart, strong fámad, weak ruhig, quiet unruhig, uneasy, unquiet groß, great or large flein, small or little hoch, high nieber, low, down bic, thick bunn, thin furz, short lang, long hohi, hollow tief, deep taub, deaf ftumm, dumb nothig, necessary unnothig, unnecessary blas, pale sharp, sharp runb, round nieblid, neat, pretty burftig, thirsty

hungrig, hungry
finell, quick
langiam, slow
aufmertiam, attentive
lieb, dear
liebenswürbig, aimiable
tlug, prudent
tugenbhaft, virtuous
aufrichtig, sincere
bestänbig, constant
unbestänbig, inconstant
barmherzig, merciful
beutich, German
englisch, English
französsich, French

italienisch, Italian spanisch, Spanisch portugiessisch, Portuguese russisch, Russian hollanbisch, Dutch lateinisch, Latin schwarz, black weiß, white roth, red blau, blue getb, yellow grün, green braun, brown hellroth, pink grau, grey

#### Adverbs.

## Adverbs of Time.

heute, to-day
morgen, to-morrow
übermorgen, the day after tomorrow
geftern, yesterday
vorgeftern, the day before
yesterday
bes Morgens, in the morning
bes Abenbs, in the evening
vormittags, in the noon
nadmittags, in the afternoon
Morgen früh, to-morrow
morning

frühe, early
gestern Abend, last night
spät, late
jest, now, at present
gleid, immediately
vorher, before, previously
nacher, after, subsequently
nie, niemals, nimmer, never
noch nicht, not yet
je, jemals, ever
oft, often
seldom
bald, soon

taglid, daily jabrlid, jebes Sahr every year neulid, leathin, fonfit, formerly, otherwise enblid, at last gefdmind, quickly bann und wann, now and then fdon, already

ewig, eternally
bann, bamals, then
einft, einmal, once, one day
nådiftens, shortly
ehemals, formerly
heute über acht Tage, this day
week
vor acht Tagen, a week ago
immer, always, ever.

#### Adverbs of Place.

wo? where?
wohin? whither? where?
woher? from whence?
hier, here
ba, there
bahin, there, thither
baher, from thence
borthin, yonder
borther, from yonder
bort, there, yonder
rechts, on the right
lints, on the left
nahe, near

uberall, everywhere
nitgends, nowhere
oben, up stairs, above
unten, down stairs, below
inwendig, inside
auswendig, outside, by heart
zu hause, at home
hin und her, to and fro
hier und ba, here and there
bis hieher, as far as this
hinten, behind
vorne, in front
baneben, just by
nahe bei, near, close by

#### Adverbs of Order.

erstens, in the first place sweitens, secondly einmal, once sweimal, twice

weit, far

wieber, again feitbem, since that time theils, partly wie oft, how often mie viet mat, how many times auf einmat, all at once, on a sudden nach und nach, by degrees von neuem, over again metermats, several times einzeln, singly
allein, alone
übrigens, for the rest
zulest,
enblich,
} at last

## Adverbs of Quantity.

wie viel, how much nicht viel, not much nicht so viel, not so much eben so viel, just as much mehr, more wenig, little nichts, nothing etwas, something setwas, very little viel, much

febr, very
recht, right
au viel, too much
genug, enough
alles, every thing
ganz, all, quite
ganzlich, entirely
überaus, extraordinarily
unenblich, infinitely
gleich, directly, equally

## Adverbs of Quality.

gut, good, well
wohl, well
gern, willingly
folicot,
folimm,
befto beffer, so much the
better
befto folimmer, so much the
worse

ftart, strongly giemlich, tolerable fo, thus umfonft, in vain, for nothing vergebens, in vain vergeblich, fachte, softly leicht, easily gewöhnlich, usually

#### Adverbs of Comparison.

mehr, more weniger, less am meisten, mostly am wenigsten, wenigstens, fast, almost

beynahe, nearly
audy, also
eben fo viel, as much
vielmehr, rather
fo viel, so much
nur, only

taum, hardly, scarcely hochstens, at most allerhochstens, at the utmost ebenfalls, likewise anders, otherwise besto besser, so much the better

## Adverbs of Affirmation.

ja, yes, indeed, truly gewiß, certainly ja both, to be sure wirklich, in reality in ber That, indeed wahrhaftig, truly

#### Adverbs of Negation.

nein, no
gar nicht, not at all
ja nicht, by no means, to be
sure not
teineswegs, by no means

nicht, not noch nicht, not yet nicht mehr, no more, no longer nicht einmal, not even nicht so viel, not so much

#### Adverbs of Interrogation.

mie? how?
marum? why?
mie tange? how long?
mann? when?

wie viet? how much?
wo? where?
feit wann? since when?

#### VERBS.

antworten, to answer arbeiten, to work bauen, to build bebauern, to pity bezahlen, to pay bettein, to beg alms bluten, to bleed borgen, to borrow banten, to thank bienen, to serve broken, to threaten bulben, to suffer enbiaen, to end erben, to inherit erwarten, to expect fegen, to clean, to sweep fragen, to ask frühftücken, to breakfast fühlen, to feel führen, to lead, to guide fürchten, to fear glauben, to believe horen, to hear bolen, to fetch hoffen, to hope kochen, to boil taufen, to buy leben, to live leiben, to lend lehren, to teach Ternen, to learn lieben, to love lachen, to laugh låcheln, to smile malen, to paint meinen, to mean mission, to mix nåhen, to sew pflanzen, to plant průfen, to examine

rauben, to plunder reben, to speak rednen, to reckon reiten, to ride reiben, to rub reisen, to travel rennen, to run ruhen, to repose fagen, to say, to tell seufzen, to sigh ftellen, to put (to put upright) segen, to put (to set) ftecten, to put (to stick) legen, to put (to lay) ftrafen, to punish bestrafen, to punish fuction, to search schlachten, to slaughter tanzen, to dance trodnen, to dry tropfen, to drop verachten, to despise maichen, to wash zahlen, to pay zählen, to count zanten, to quarrel (reflective) zeiaen, to show sittern, to tremble ameifeln, to doubt wohnen, to live, to reside

#### INTERJECTIONS.

ady! alas! leiber! alas! unfortunately
ah! ah! o! O! oh!
ei! eh! heigh! pfui! fy!
halt! stop! meh! woe!
he! he! mohlan! well then!
hurra! hurra! o meh mir! O dear me!
holla! hallo! mohl mir! happy I!

## FAMILIAR SENTENCES.

Guten Morgen. Suten Rachmittag. Guten Abend. Gute Racht. Wie befinben Sie fich ? Ich hoffe Sie sind sehr wohl. Ziemlich wohl. Richt sehr wohl. Wie befindet sich Ihr herr Bater ? Sehr wohl, ich bante Ihnen. Das freut mich. Ich freue mich Sie wohl zu sehen. Wo gehen Sie hin? Ich gebe in ben Part. Wo find Sie gewesen? Ich bin auf bem Lanbe gemesen. Bo tommen Sie her ? Ich komme aus ber Rirche. Wo ift Ihr Bruber? Ich weiß nicht. Er ift nicht hier. Meine Schwester ist heute sehr Erant. Wo ift sie? Sie ift in ihrem Bette.

In der That?

Good morning.
Good afternoon.
Good evening.
Good night.
How do you do?
I hope you are very well.
Pretty well.
Not very well.
How is your father?

Very well, I thank you.
I am glad of it.
I am glad to see you well.
Where are you going?
I am going into the park.
Where have you been?
I have been in the country.
Where do you come from?
I come from church.
Where is your brother?
I do not know.
He is not here.
My sister is very ill to day.

Where is she? She is in her bed. Indeed? Ich kann es nicht glauben. Ich glaube es nicht.

Es ist nicht wahr.

Ich sage ja.

Man fagt so. Es ift gewiß.

Sie haben Recht.

Er hat Unrecht. Ich benke so.

Ift es möglich?

Es ist unmöglich.

Ich fann nichts bafur. Ich bitte um Berzeihung.

Auf Chre.

Was machen Sie hier?

Was wollen Sie? Geben Sie mir.

Von gangem herzen.

Sagen Sie mir. Ich banke Ihnen.

Wie viel?
Zu viel.
Wie viele?
Wie oft?
Wie balb?

Je eher je lieber. Das ift recht.

Giner nach bem anbern. Es hat feine Gile.

Gebulb.

Wohl gethan. Nehmen Sie sich in Acht.

Mit Ihrer Erlaubniß.

I cannot believe it.
I do not believe it.
It is not true.

I say yes. They say so. It is certain.

You are right. He is wrong. I think so.

Is it possible?
It is impossible.

I cannot help it. I beg your pardon.

Upon my honour.

What are you doing here?

What do you want.

Give me.

With all my heart.

Tell me.
I thank you.
How much?
Too much.
How many?
How often?
How soon?

The sooner the better.

That is right.

One after the other. There is no hurry.

Patience.
Well done.
Take care.

With your permission.

Wenn ich bitten barf. Wenn Sie die Güte haben wollen. Darf ich Sie bitten? Haben Sie die Güte. Kann ich die Ehre haben? Wo wohnen Sie ? Wie nennen Sie das auf beutsch?

Warum lachen Sie immer ?

Ich kann es nicht sagen. Das ist sonberbar. Ia, so ist es.

Ich habe nichts mehr zu sagen.

If you please.

If you will have the kindness.

May I request you?

Be so kind.

May I have the honour?

Where do you live?

What do you call that in

German?

Why are you always laugh-

ing?

I cannot tell.

That is odd.

Yes, so it is.

I have nothing more to say.

#### Or THE WEATHER.

Es regnet.

Es schneit.

Es friert.

Es bligt.

Es bonnert.

Es hagelt.

Es ift sehr warm hier.

Es ift heiß.

heute ift es fehr kalt.

Wie Kalt es ift.

Es fångt an ju regnen.

Das Wetter ift jest schon.

Es hat vorige Nacht gefroren.

Jest scheint die Sonne.

It rains.

It snows.

It freezes.

It lightens.

It thunders.

It hails.

It is very warm here.

It is hot.

To-day it is very cold.

How cold it is.

It begins to rain.

The weather is now fine.

It froze last night.

The sun is shining now.

#### FOR TRAVELLING.

#### Bor ber Abreife.

Rutscher, wo send ihr ? Ich komme gleich. Hier bin ich. Ift ber Wagen bereit? Alles ift bereit. In einer Viertelstunde wird alles bereit fenn. Rellner, was habe ich zu bezah= len? Sie haben zu viel angerechnet. Konnen Sie wechseln? Wie viele Meilen find es von hier nach Berlin? Bringen Sie bas Gepack herunter. Bringen Sie bas Gepack hinun= ter. Ich bin bereit. Sind die Wege gut? Micht sehr gut.

## Starting.

Coachman, where are you? I am coming.
Here I am.
Is the carriage ready?
All is ready.
In a quarter of an hour all will be ready.
Waiter, what have I to pay?
You have charged too much.

You have charged too much. Have you any change? How many miles is it from here to Berlin? Bring down the luggage.

Take down the luggage.

I am ready.

Are the roads good?

Not very good.

A happy journey to you.

## Muf bem Bege.

Gluckliche Reise.

Ift bieß ber Weg nach...? Rein, bas ift nicht ber rechte Weg. Ich will Ihnen ben Weg zeigen. Ruffen wir burch ben Walb gehen?

#### On the Road.

Is this the way to ...?

No, this is not the right way.

I will show you the way.

Must we go through the forest?

Rein, ich will Ihnen einen kurzern Weg zeigen.

Gerabe zu. Rechts.

Links.

Rutscher, Ihr fahrt zu schnell. Ihr werbet uns umwerfen.

Ift bas Gepåck sicher?

Die Wege find fehr staubig.

Wie buntel es ift.

Es ift spåt.

Es ift Beit.

Was giebts? Wer ift ba?

Ich habe meine Uhr verloren.

Bas follen wir thun?

Laffen Sie uns hier abfteigen.

Diefer Mann fahrt gut.

Wie viel giebt man bem Postillon?

Wie lange werben wir hier bleiben ? No, I will show you a shorter way.

Straight on.

To the right.

To the left.

Coachman, you drive too fast.

You will upset us.

Is the luggage safe?

The roads are very dusty.

How dark it is.

It is late.

It is time.

What is the matter?

Who is there?

I have lost my watch.

What shall we do?

Let us alight here.

This man drives well.

How much do you give to

the postillion?

How long shall we stay here?

3m Gafthofe.

Konnen wir hier logiren ?

Beigen Sie uns bie Zimmer.

Dieses ist zu klein. Wir wunschen ein größeres 3im=

mer.

Dieses ift gut.

At an Inn.

Can we be accommodated here?

Show us the rooms.

This is too small.

We wish to have a larger room.

This will do.

Werben Sie einige Tage hier bleiben?
Bielleicht.
Bas haben Sie zu trinken?
Kaffee, Thee, Wein, Bier, Chocolate und Limonabe.
Bringen Sie reines Wasser.
Ich will mein Gesicht waschen.
Dieses Wasser ist nicht rein.
Bringen Sie ein reines Hanbtuch.
Wollen Sie das Fenster zumachen.
Um welche Zeit ist die Tasel d'hôte?
Um ein Uhr precis.
Kellner, haben Sie eine Zeitung?

Rachen Sie gefälligst die Thüre zu.
Wo ist der Hausknecht?
Bürsten Sie meinen Rock.
Wollen Sie meine Stiefel puten.
Wo ist mein Bedienter?
Wollen Sie ihn rusen.
Wie weit ist Berlin von hier?
Ich habe große Lust nach Berlin zu gehen.
Wo ist der Wirth?

Shall you stay here a few days? Perhaps I may. What have you to drink? Coffee, tea, wine, beer, chocolate, and lemonade. Bring some clean water. I will wash my face. This water is not clean. Bring a clean towel. Please to shut the window. At what time is the ordinary? At one o'clock precisely. Waiter, have you any newspaper? Please to shut the door.

Where is the Boots?
Brush my coat.
Will you clean my boots.
Where is my servant?
Will you call him.
How far is Berlin from here?
I have a great mind to go to Berlin.
Where is the landlord?

#### AT DINNER.

Ift bas Mittagsessen sertig? or \ Is dinner ready?

Roch nicht, aber es wird balb fertig fenn. Rehmen Sie Plat. Heute habe ich einen guten Appe= tit. Ich bin sehr hungrig. Dieses Fleisch ift sehr gut. Wie finden Sie die Suppe? Sie effen fehr wenig. Sie haben kein Brob. Rellner, ein wenig Brob. Was wollen Sie essen? Ein wenig Kalbfleisch, wenn ich bitten barf. Wollen Sie ein Glas Wein mit mir trinken? Mit Vergnügen. Ihre Gesundheit. Ich trinke niemals Wein ohne Waffer. Dieser Wein ist sehr gut. Wie schmeckt Ihnen das Rind= fleisth? Ich liebe alles was gut ist. Wollen Sie noch etwas essen? Ich fann nichts mehr effen. Bringen Sie mir ein Glas Wasfer.

Not yet, but it will soon be ready.

Take a seat.

To-day I have a good appetite.

I am very hungry.

This meat is very good.

How do you find the soup?

You eat very little.

You have no bread.

Waiter, a little bread.

What will you eat?

A little veal, if you please.

Will you take a glass of wine with me?
With pleasure.
Your health.
I never drink wine without water.
This wine is very good.
How do you like the beef?

I like everything that is good. Will you eat a little more? I cannot eat anything more. Bring me a glass of water.

#### TAKING A WALK.

Lassen Sie uns ausgehen. Wo gehen Sie hin? Let us go out.
Where are you going?

Ich will einen Spaziergang ma=

Gehen Sie nach N...?

Wollen Sie mit mir gehen? Ich kann jest nicht.

3ch habe jest teine Beit.

Ich will in einer Stunde mit Ihnen gehen.

Beute ift es fehr beiß.

Sie gehen zu schnell fur mich.

Gehen Sie ein wenig langsamer, wenn ich bitten barf.

Es wirb warm.

Es ift Zeit zu Sause zu gehen.

Die Sonne geht unter.

Es wird Nacht.

Der Mond Scheint.

Die Abende find jest angenehm und tuhl.

I am going to take a walk.

Are you going to N...?

Will you go with me?

I cannot now.

I have no time now.

I will go with you in an hour.

It is very hot to-day.

You walk too fast for me.

Walk a little slower, if you please.

It becomes warm.

It is time to go home.

The sun is going down.

Night approaches.

The moon shines.

The evenings are now pleasant and cool.

#### BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Mollen Sie morgen mit uns fruhstücken.

Um welche Zeit fruhftucken Sie?

um neun uhr.

Guten Morgen.

Cie kommen fehr fpat.

Es thut mir leib, allein ich fonnte nicht früher kommen.

Gegen Sie sich.

Will you breakfast with us to-morrow morning.

At what time do you breakfast?

At nine o'clock.

Good morning.

You are very late.

I am sorry for it, but I could not come earlier.

Sit down

hier ist ein Stuhl. Ich hosse, Sie haben einen guten Appetit mitgebracht. Arinten Sie Ahee ober Cassee? Ich bitte um eine Aasse Ahee. Nohmen Sie Zucker? Hier ist Zucker, Mitch und Rahm.

Wollen Sie ein En effen? Nein, ich bante Ihnen, ich effe nur Butterbrob. Nehmen Sie noch eine Taffe. Ich tante Ihnen, ich habe genug.

3d muß geben.

Here is a chair.

I hope you have brought a good appetite.

Do you take tea or coffee?

I beg a cup of tea.

Do you take sugar?

Here is sugar, milk, and

cream.
Will you take an egg?
No, thank you, I eat only bread and butter.

Take another cup.

I thank you, I have had enough.

I must go.

#### In the Evening.

Ich bin sehr mube.
Ich bin schläfrig.
Ich wünsche zu Bette zu gehen.
Ift mein Bett gemacht?
Ich effe nie zu Abenb.
Meine Damen, ich wünsche Ihenen gute Nacht.
Kellner, wecken Sie mich um fünf Uhr.

I am very tired.
I am sleepy.
I wish to go to bed.
Is my bed made?
I never take supper.
Ladies, I wish you good night.
Waiter, call me at five o'clock.

#### In a Room.

Rommen Sie gefälligst herein. Rach Ihnen (mein herr). Walk in, if you please. After you, sir. Wer ift in bem Zimmer? Riemanb. Was giebt es Reues? Die Königinn geht nach Brighton.

Ich erwarte Herrn N.
Er versprach, um sechs Uhr hier zu seyn.
Da ist er.
Da kommt er.
Wilkommen.
Sie sind immer willkommen.
Kommen Sie herein.
Jemand klopft.

Boren Cie es?

Berein !

Who is in the room? Nobody. What is the news? The queen is going to Brighton. I expect Mr. N. He promised to be here at six o'clock. There he is. There he comes. Welcome. You are always welcome. Walk in. Somebody is knocking. Do you hear it? Come in.

#### OF TIME.

Wie viel Uhr ist es?
Es ist ein Uhr.
Es ist halb bren Uhr.
Es ist ein Viertel vor vier.
Es ist ein Viertel nach sechs.
Können Sie mir sagen, wie viel
Uhr es ist?
Es ist sehr spåt.
Es ist behnahe zwölf Uhr.
Es schlägt ein Uhr.
Est Thre Uhr recht?
Weine Uhr ist abgelausen.

Ihre Uhr ift stehen geblieben.

What o'clock is it?
It is one o'clock.
It is half past two.
It is a quarter to four.
It is a quarter after six.
Can you tell me what o'clock it is?
It is very late.
It is almost twelve o'clock.
It strikes one.
Does your watch go?
My watch is not wound up.
Your watch has stopped.

Id muß zu bem Uhrmacher ge-

Rennen Sie einen guten Uhr= macher?

Ja, es wohnen zwen in bieser Straße.

Meine Uhr geht nicht.

Sie geht zu langsam.

Sie geht zu geschwinde.

Ihre Uhr wirb heute über acht Tage fertig fenn.

Vor zwen Monaten verlor ich eine hubsche Uhr.

Geftern vor acht Tagen fand ich sie wieber.

Es ift schon vier Uhr.

Ich muß nach Sause geben.

Wir fpeisen um halb funf.

I must go to the watchmaker.

Do you know a good watchmaker?

Yes, there are two in this street.

My watch does not go.

It loses.

It gains.

Your watch will be ready this day week.

Two months ago I lost a pretty watch.

Yesterday week I found it again.

It is four o'clock already. I must go home.

We dine at half past four.

## On the German Language.

Ich hore, Sie lernen beutsch.

Sprechen Sie beutsch? Ein wenig. Berstehen Sie mich? Sie sprechen ein wenig zu schnell. Sprechen Sie gefälligst langsamer.

Jest verftehe ich Sie.

I hear, you are learning German.

Do you speak German?
A little.

Do you understand me?

You speak a little too fast. Speak a little slower, if you please.

Now I understand you.

#### In a Shop.

3d muß einen neuen but taus fen. Beigen Sie mir einen guten La-Ich muniche einen but zu taufen. Beigen Gie mir einige von ben beften. Beigen Sie mir einen anbern. Dieser ift viel beffer. Wie viel kostet bieser? Der genaueste Preis ift fechs Thaler. Das ift zu viel. Sie find zu theuer. Ronnen Gie mir wechseln? Wollen Sie mir ben but ichiden. Bier ift meine Abreffe.

I must buy a new hat.

Show me a good shop.

I wish to buy a hat. Show me some of the best.

Show me another.
This one is much better.
What is the price of this?
The lowest price is six dollars.
That is too much.
You are too dear.
Can you give me change?
Will you send me the hat.
Here is my address.

#### Some Questions and Answers.

Wer ift ba?
Ich bin es.
Wo find Sie?
Ich bin hier.
Rennen Sie meine Schwester?
Ich tenne sie sehr gut.
Ich tenne sie nicht.
Wo ist Ihr Freund?
Er ist auf bem Lande.

Who is there?
It is I.
Where are you?
I am here.
Do you know my sister?
I know her very well.
I do not know her.
Where is your friend?
He is in the country.

Wie oft find Sie in Deutschland gewesen?
Rur einmal.
Wo speisen Sie heute?
Ich speise zu Hause.
Wo ift mein Hut?
Hier ift er.
Woher wissen Sie bas?
Ich weiß es von meiner Schwester.
Wie alt sind Sie?
Ich wirzehn Jahre alt.
Ich werde morgen vierzehn Jahre alt.

Wie oft gehen Sie auf die Jagd?

Rur einmal bie Woche.

How often have you been in Germany?
Only once.
Where do you dine to-day?
I dine at home.
Where is my hat?
Here it is.
How do you know that?
I know it from my sister.
How old are you?
I am fourteen.

I shall be fourteen to-morrow.

How often do you go hunting?

Only once a week.

#### WRITING LETTERS.

Ift heute Posttag?
Ich habe Briese zu schreiben.
Haben Sie Papier, Dinte und Febern?
Rönnen Sie mir einen Bogen
Papier geben?
Hier ist Papier, nehmen Sie so
viel Sie wollen.
Ich brauche nur einen Bogen.
Diese Feber schreibt nicht gut.
Die Dinte ist zu blaß.

Is to-day post-day?
I have letters to write.
Have you paper, ink, and pens?
Can you give me a sheet of paper?
Here is paper, take as much as you like.
I want only one sheet.
This pen does not write well.
The ink is too pale.

haben Sie ein Siegel? Schicken Sie den Brief schnell auf die Post.

Fragen Sie auf ber Poft, ob Briefe fur mich angekommen finb. Have you a seal? Send this letter directly to the post office.

Ask at the post office, if there are any letters for me.

## IDIOMATIC PHRASES.

Was soll ich thun? Das geht mich nichts an. Ich frage nichts barnach. Was hilft es mir ? Es ware beffer, wenn fie jest gingen. Er tehrt fich an niemanb. Er weiß weber aus noch ein. Ich halte Sie beim Worte. Ich kann nichts bafür. Er läßt mir fagen. Auswendig lernen. Bon gangem Bergen. Ich wollte eben fagen. Mancher Mann. Bon wem sprechen Sie ? Ich fage es rund heraus. Rehmen Sie fich in Acht. Ich bestehe barauf. Bor einigen Jahren. Zweimal bes Tages. Im Monat Mai. heute über vierzehn Tage. Das hat nichts zu sagen. Das läßt sich hören. Es ift fein Steckenpferb. Es ift lange her.

Wie heißen Sie?

What is your name?
What am I to do?
That is nothing to me.
I care nothing about it.
What am I the better for it?
You had better go now.

He does not mind anybody. He is sadly perplexed. I take you at your word. I cannot help it. He sends me word. To learn by heart. With all my heart. I was going to say. Many a man. Of whom do you speak? I say it frankly. Take care. I insist upon it. Some years ago. Twice a day. In the month of May. This day fortnight. That does not signify. That is reasonable. It is his hobby-horse. It is long since.

Er gab fein Zawort.
Was giebt's?
Ift er noch am Leben?
Es fällt mir etwas ein.
Es ift nicht ber Mühe werth.
Davon ift bie Rebe nicht.
Es will mir nicht einfallen.
Es geht nicht an.
Lassen Sie mich zufrieben.
Lassen Sie mich bafür sorgen.
Ein naseweiser Mensch.

Er lebt in ben Tag binein. Bas fallt Ihnen ein? Es liegt mir auf ber Junge? Es ift heller Tag. 3ft es 3br Ernft? Sie haben Recht. Die haare ftanden mir ju Berge. Enblich ift sie unter bie Saube gekommen. Es wirb nichts ichaben. Ich nehme kein Blatt vor ben Munb. 3ch bestehe barauf. Wurst wiber Wurst. Es geschieht Ihnen gang recht. 3mei Pfund Bucker. hunbert Fuß hoch. Vier Buch Papier. Es fallt mir schwer. 3d lerne ichreiben. Sie haben mich zum Beften gehabt. He gave his consent. What is the matter? Is he still alive? Something occurs to me. It is not worth while. That is not the question. I cannot hit on it. It will not do. Let me alone. Trust me for that. One who has a finger in every pie. He lives very inconsiderately. What an idea. I have it at my tongue's end. It is broad daylight. Are you in earnest? You are right. My hair stood at an end. At last she got married.

It will not be amiss. I speak freely.

I insist upon it.
Tit for tat.
It serves you right.
Two pounds of sugar.
A hundred feet high.
Four quires of paper.
I find it difficult.
I am learning to write.
They have made game of me.

Sie haben es getroffen. Bas wollte ich boch fagen. Demift nicht zu belfen. Das hat nichts zu fagen. Der Rock fist gut. Singen Sie uns etwas vor. Erinnern Gie mich baran. Huten Sie sich. Lassen Sie einen Arzt holen. Meine Fenster gehen in ben Gar= ten. Mir ift ein Stein vom Bergen.

Enbe gut, alles gut. Mir nichts bir nichts. Die Baume ichlagen aus. Er wollte aus ber Saut fahren. Er mar ber porlette. Er war mausetobt. Gile mit Beile.

Er machte große Augen. Er machte fich aus bem Staube.

Er ichneibet gerne auf. Sie ichlug es mir rund ab.

Er taufte eine Rage im Sact. 3d bin mit mir felbft nicht einig. 3d fann ben Mann nicht ausste= ben. Er liegt in ben letten Bugen.

Loschen Sie bas Licht aus.

You have hit the mark. What was I going to say. There is no remedy for it. It does not signify. The coat fits well. Give us a song. Put me in mind of it. Be on your guard. Send for a physician. My windows look into the garden.

A weight is removed from my heart.

All is well that ends well. Without ceremony. The trees are budding. He was greatly enraged. He was the last but one. He was as dead as a stone. Make haste slowly (festina lente).

He stared at it. He ran away, he gave the slip. He is fond of boasting. She decidedly refused it to

me. He bought a cat in a bag. I am at a loss to decide. I cannot bear the man.

He breathes his last. Put out the candle.

Junden Sie das Licht an. Das versteht sich. Das versteht sich von selbst. Es wird alles noch gut werden. Er gilt etwas ben hose.

Er steht unter bem Pantossel. Das Schiff lag vor Anker.
Segen Sie Ihren hut auf.
Ich konnte mich bes Lachens nicht enthalten.
Er hat sein Bermögen burchges bracht.
Was soll bas heißen?
Noch einmal.
Wohl möglich.
Ich zweisse baran.
Er schläft ein.
Ich bin satt.
Eie bauern mich.

That is understood. That is a matter of course. All will be well. He has some influence at court. His wife governs him. The vessel rode at anchor. Put on your hat. I could not help laughing. He has run out of his fortune. What is the meaning of that? Once more. It may be so. I doubt it. He falls asleep. I have eaten enough. I pity you.

Light the candle.

## A FEW PROVERBS.

Morgenftunde hat Golb im Munde. Heute roth, morgen tobt.

Wie du mir, so ich bir. Borgen macht Sorgen.

Ich bebaure Sie.

Ich lebe von Milch.

A morning hour has gold in the mouth.

I live upon milk.

To-day blooming, to-morrow dead.

As thou to me, so I to thee. To borrow gives sorrow. Nach Regen folget Sonnenschein. Uller Unfang ist schwer. After pain follows pleasure. The first step is the most difficult.

Es ift nicht alles Golb was glanzt.

All is not gold that glitters.

Noth bricht Gifen. Frisch gewonnen.

Necessity has no law. Well begun is half done.

THE END.

## SELECT LIST OF POPULAR GERMAN BOOKS, TO BE HAD OF

# C. & H. SENIOR, 49, PALL MALL. LONDON.

A D., B., 1.1.1	^	,	_	
APEL, Der Freischütz, a legend Leip. 1823	0	1	6	
Archenholz, Geschichte des 7 jährigen Krieges	^	_	^	
2 vols. 8vo. Berl. 1832	U	7	0	
Bible, in German, thick 8vo. with above 500	_	• •	_	
wood-cuts, neatly bound Leip. 1835	0	18	0	
18mo.	0	6	0	
Burckhardt's GermEngl. and EnglGerm.				
Dictionary, 12mo. Berl. 1836	0	9	6	
Bürger's sämmtliche Werke, royal 8vo.			•	
Götting. 1835	0	13	0	
Gedichte, 2 vols. 8vo. Carls. 1826	0	4	6	
Campe, Robinson der Jüngere, 12mo. boards				
Braunschw, 1837	0	3	0	
Columbus, 12mo. Paris, 1837		2	6	
Chamisso, Peter Schlemihl, with 9 plates, by	•			
Cruikshank, 12mo. Nürnb. 1835	0	5	0	
Conversations-Lexicon, oder deutsche Real-En-	•	·	٠	
cyclopädie, 8th edition 12 vols. 8vo. Leip. 1837	3	12	0	
fine paper		16	Ö	
Eharhard Synanymisches Handwörterhuch	-	10	v	
Eberhard, Synonymisches Handwörterbuch, 12mo. boards.  Berl. 1837	0	9	6	
	v	9	U	
Ermeler's deutsches Lesebuch (Extracts from	Λ	4	6	
the best German authors) 12mo. Paris, 1838	0	4	O	
Fenelon, Die Begebenheiten Telemachs, 8vo	_		_	
1837		4	0	
German and English, 2 vols.	0	7	6	
German and French, 2 vols.	0	7	6	
Fouque, Undine, 12mo. Berl. 1334	0	4	0	
Gellert, Fabeln, 8vo. Leip. 1836	0	2	6	
Goethe, Sämmtliche Werke, 5 vols. royal 8vo.				
Paris, 1837	2	18	0	
2 vols. royal 8vo.				
Stuttg. 1836-8	3	0	0	
55 vols. 16mo	3	15	0	
—— Faust, 16mo. 1st part —— 1834	0	4	0	
•				

#### LIST OF POPULAR GERMAN BOOKS.

Goethe's Faust, 2 vols. in 1, new edition, com-	_	_	
plete —— 1838		8	0
Gedichte, 2 vols. new edition ——	0	10	0
Hermann und Dorothea, 18mo. plates,			
boards Braunschw. 1835	0	4	0
12mo. Stuttg. 1833	0	1	6
— Werthers Leiden, 12mo. Leip. 1834	0	2	0
Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre, 2 vols. 8vo.			
Stuttg. 1836	0	10	0
Götz von Berlichingen, 12mo.Leip.	0	2	6
——— Iphigenie, 12mo. Stuttg. 1822 ——— Torquato Tasso, 12mo. Leip. 1819	0	1	6
Torquato Tasso, 12mo, Leip. 1819	0	3	0
—— Egmont, 12mo. —— 1788	0	2	0
Egmont, 12mo 1788 's Leben, von Döring, 12mo. Weimar, 1833	0	3	0
Grimm, Kinder und Haus Mährchen, 2 vols.		_	-
12mo. new edition Gottin, 1837	0	16	0
Kleine Ausgabe	_		_
Berl. 1838	0	5	0
plates,	·	•	·
boards —— 1836	0	8	0
Handwörterbuch der Deutschen, Französischen	·	·	•
und Englischen Sprache, 3 parts in 1 thick			
vol. 8vo. cloth, (pp. 1238) Leip. 1835	0	14	0
Heeren, Handbuch der Geschichte der Staaten	•	4-2	Ŭ
des Alterthums 8vo. Gottin 1898	n	10	٥
des Alterthums, 8vo. Gottin. 1828	0	10	0
des Alterthums, 8vo. Gottin. 1828 des Euro-		-	-
des Alterthums, 8vo. Gottin. 1828  päischen Staatensystems, 2 vols.8vo.—1833		10 14	0
des Alterthums, 8vo. Gottin. 1828  ——————————————————————————————————	0	14	0
des Alterthums, 8vo.  Gottin. 1828  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols. 8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835	0	14	0
des Alterthums, 8vo.  Gottin. 1828  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols. 8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835  Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822	0	14	0
des Alterthums, 8vo.  Gottin. 1828  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols. 8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835  Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822  Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols.	0 0 0	14 6 5	0 6 6
des Alterthums, 8vo.  Gottin. 1828  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols. 8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835  Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822  Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols.  imp, 8vo.  Paris, 1837	0	14	0
des Alterthums, 8vo.  Gottin. 1828  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols. 8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835  Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822  Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols.  imp. 8vo.  Paris, 1837  Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols. 8vo.	0 0 0 2	14 6 5 8	0 6 6
des Alterthums, 8vo.  Gottin. 1828  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols. 8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835  Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822  Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols.  imp. 8vo.  Paris, 1837  Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols. 8vo.  Carls. 1825	0 0 0 2	14 6 5 8	0 6 6 0
des Alterthums, 8vo.  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols.8vo.—1833 Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835 Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822 Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.  Paris, 1837 Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols. 8vo.  Carls. 1825 ————————————————————————————————————	0 0 0 2	14 6 5 8	0 6 6
des Alterthums, 8vo.  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols.8vo.—1833 Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835 Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822 Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.  Paris, 1837 Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols. 8vo.  Carls. 1825 ————————————————————————————————————	0 0 0 2 1 0	14 6 5 8 8	0 6 6 0 0
des Alterthums, 8vo.    des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols.8vo.—1833     Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.   Berl. 1835     Houwald, das Bild, 12mo. — 1822     Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.   Paris, 1837     Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols.8vo.   Carls. 1825     der Messias, 4 vols. 8vo.   Leip. 1821     Oden und Elegien von Vetterlin, 3     vols. 8vo.   Berl. 1833	0 0 0 2 1 0	14 6 5 8 8 14	0 6 6 0 0
des Alterthums, 8vo.  des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols.8vo.—1833  Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.  Berl. 1835  Houwald, das Bild, 12mo.—1822  Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.  Paris, 1837  Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols. 8vo.  Carls. 1825  der Messias, 4 vols. 8vo. Leip. 1821  vols. 8vo.  Berl. 1833  Körner's sämmtliche Werke, royal 8vo.—1838	0 0 0 2 1 0	14 6 5 8 8	0 6 6 0 0
des Alterthums, 8vo.    des Europäischen Staatensystems, 2 vols.8vo.—1833     Heinsius, Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur, 8vo.   Berl. 1835     Houwald, das Bild, 12mo. — 1822     Jean Paul Richter's sämmtliche Werke, 4 vols. imp. 8vo.   Paris, 1837     Klopstock's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols.8vo.   Carls. 1825     der Messias, 4 vols. 8vo.   Leip. 1821     Oden und Elegien von Vetterlin, 3     vols. 8vo.   Berl. 1833	0 0 0 2 1 0 0	14 6 5 8 8 14	0 6 6 0 0

## C. AND H. SENIOR, 49, PALL MALL.

Körner, Leyer und Schwert, 16mo. —— 1834 Kotzebue, Menschenhass und Reue, 12mo.	0	2	0
Leip. 1819	0	3	0
die deutschen Kleinstädter, 12mo.	^	•	^
——————————————————————————————————————	0	3	0
das Epigram, 12mo.	0	3	6
Graf Benyowsky, 12mo.	0	2	0
Pagenstreiche, 12mo.	0	3	0
Spanier in Peru	0	2	0
die Indianer in England	0	l	6
Eduard in Schottland	0	1	6
Kriegk, deutsches Lesebuch, 2 vols. 8vo.			
Frankf. 1834	0	8	0
Krnmmacher, Parablen, 3 vols. 12mo.			
Essen. 1830	0	9	0
Elias der Tishbiter, 3 vols. 12mo.			
Elber. 1827-36	0	12	0
Lessing's Fables, with an interlinear translation			
in English, 12mo. Lond. 1829	0	2	0
Nathan der Weise, 12mo.	-		_
Berl. 1826	0	3	6
Emilia Galotti, 12mo 1820	Ô	2	ŏ
Lloyd's German and English Dialogues	••	-	v
Hamb. 1838	0	3	0
Matthison, Gedichte, 12mo. Zürich, —	ő	4	ő
Müllner, drammatische Werke, complete in 1	v	7	v
vol. 8vo. Braunsch. 1832	0	6	6
die Schuld, Svo. Stuttg. 1821	0	3	0
Nösselt's Lehrbuch der Deutschen Literatur,	U	.3	U
4 vols. 8vo. Leinz. 1836	^	10	^
		16	0
Oehlenschläger, Corregio, 8vo. Stuttg. 1836	0	4	0
Rotteck, Allgemeine Weltgeschichte, 4 vols. 8vo.	_		
——————————————————————————————————————	-	15	0
Salis, Gedichte, 12mo. Zürich, 1835	0	2	6
Schiller's sämmtliche Werke, 12 vols.8vo.plates,			
beautiful edition Stuttg. 1836	2	8	0
l vol. royal 8vo.			
1834	1	4	0
2 vols. royal 8vo.			
Paris, 1836	1	1	0
•	-	-	-

#### LIST OF POPULAR GERMAN BOOKS.

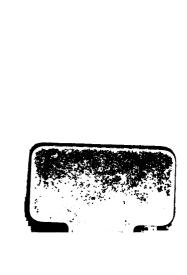
8vo.       Stuttg. 1838         Don Carlos, 12mo.       1831         Jungfrau von Orleans und Braut von Messina, 8vo.       Carlrs. 1826         8vo.       Tübingen, 1816         Braut von Messina, 12mo       1818         Fiesco, 8vo.       1819         die Räuber,       1816	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 4 2 3	6 0 0
Jungfrau von Orleans und Braut von Messina, 8vo.	0 0 0	2	0
Messina, 8vo. Carles. 1826  8vo. Tübingen, 1816	0	.3	
Brown Wassing 1999, 1816	0	.3	
Brown Wassing 1999, 1816	0		^
Braut von Messina, 12mo —— 1818	-		0
Ti 0 1010	^	2	0
——— Fiesco, 8vo. ————————————————————————————————————	U	2	0
———— die Räuber, ————————————————————————————————————	0	2	0
——— Wilhelm Tell, 12mo. ——— 1823	0	1	6
— Wallenstein, 8vo. — —	0	3	0
2 vols, Tübingen, 1816	0	5	6
——— Maria Stuart, 12mo. ——— 1815	0	3	0
Kabale und Liebe 1816	0	2	0
Geschichte des 30 jährigen Kriegs,			
2 vols. 8vo. Carlsruhe, 1826	0	4	6
Testament (The New) in German, diamond			
edition Leipz. 1835	0	2	0
Thieme, English-German and German-English			
Pocket Dictionary, bound, 16mo.		_	
Leipz. and London, 1838	0	3	$\epsilon$
Tieck, sämmtliche Werke, 2 vols. royal 8vo.	_		
Paris, 1837	1	4	0 ,
Uhland, Gedichte, 11th edition, 8vo. Stutt. 1837	0	9	0
Van der Velde, Arwed Gyllenstierna Dres. 1823	0	10	0
Voss, Werke, von A. Voss, royal 8vo. Leip. 1835	0	14	0
Luise, new edit., elegantly bound —— 1837	G	4	0
— Idyllen, 18mo. boards Königsb. 1823	0	4	0
Weber's Engl. and Germ. Dict. 12mo. Leip. 1837	0	6	0
Zschokke, Novellen, 8 vols. 8vo. Aarau. 1836	1	14	0
royal 8vo.	l	2	0
Alamontade, a tale, 8vo. Zürich, 1836	0	5	6
———— Der Creole, 8vo Aarau. 1830	0	6	0

A varied collection of Standard Works and New Publications in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages kept constantly on Sale.

• • 

·

. .



•

.

.

